IN TWO PARTS. PART I.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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VOL. 53 DECEMBER 15, 1928 NO. 22

ORIENTATION OF FRESHMAN STUDENTS
F. K. W. Drury

A STANDARD BOOK COLLECTION FOR THE COLLEGE LIBRARY
Lucy E. Fay

THE D. C. CLASSIFICATION
Review by Henry B. Van Hoesen

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN AS A PROJECT PROBLEM
Martha Conner

THE SCARSDALE PUBLIC LIBRARY
Henry Miller Lydenberg

STATE DOCUMENTS FOR SCHOOL USE
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Von Paul Friedländer, o.ö. Professor an der Universität Marburg. I. Eidos. Paideia. Dialogos. Mit 3 Tafeln. Grosss-Oktav. X, 278 Seiten. 1928. M. 12.50, geb. M. 14.50.

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Von H. Gomperz, o.ö. Professor an der Universität Wien. Oktav. 46 Seiten. 1928. M. 3—.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

DECEMBER 15, 1928

LIBRARY ORIENTATION OF FRESHMAN STUDENTS

BY F. K. W. DRURY

Assistant Librarian, Brown University

An orientation program for freshmen students ranks with honors courses among the new developments in our colleges and universities during the last decade. Springing into favor since the SATC left the campuses, orientation courses are now given in some form in two hundred and seventy colleges out of three hundred and thirty reporting in April 1928, while only sixty of these three hundred and thirty use no form of orientation.

Three kinds of courses now exist: 1. Freshman week, whereby the incoming class assembles prior to the opening of college and is introduced by lectures early in the first semester to orientation program whereby the class is introduced by lectures early in the first semester to its new surroundings. 3. A survey course whereby the freshmen are introduced to the new world of thought, to the content of the college curriculum, and even to a view of life itself.

Freshman week brings the new matriculants to the campus about six days before the opening of college. At first the tendency was to cram advice by several lectures a day into the heads of these budding collegians. They were told how to study and how to behave themselves and how to use the library.

Freshmen week today is much more normal. At Brown only one lecture a day is given; the remainder of the day is filled by appointments with a physical examiner, with a faculty adviser, with a library tour. A psychological or intelligence test occupies one full morning; a grading or achievement test is used for grouping the freshmen in English classes. Even the evenings are arranged for. For example at Brown, on Thursday, a buffet supper is served; on Friday a mixer is staged; and on Saturday and over Sunday a week-end in a nearby camp is scheduled.

With the opening of college the orientation program is continued by weekly lectures, until from seven to ten in all have been given. Three of the series have been part of freshman week. There were: 1. History of the university and advice in general, by the dean of freshmen. 2. College conflicts, by the student counselor, pointing out some of the new angles which have a slant different from the high school viewpoint. 3. Undergraduate activities, by the dean of the university.

Other lectures are now given weekly such as those on hygiene and health, by the medical director; on how to use the library, by a representative from the library staff; traditions at the college, by the president of the university; other subjects of interest by outside speakers of ability. Some institutions stress educational and vocational guidance or the opportunities for social service.

For each lecture a syllabus is printed, and each student is required to write up a terse report presenting salient and memorable points. He is marked on this and a passing grade is required. No course credit is given toward a degree, but together with being able to swim this credit is required in order to receive a degree at Brown.

The third kind of orientation work is a survey course, orienting the freshman in the world of knowledge. It may run thru the entire freshman year, as at Chicago, or be a second semester's course in evolution as at Dartmouth. The aim is to introduce the student to a general survey of the nature of the world and of man, to train him to do some thinking by awakening and quickening him with a broader outlook, to unify all the material of the curriculum and show the interrelation of its parts. Such a survey as given at Chicago traces the origin and

development of the earth. Beginning with astronomy, geology, physics, and chemistry, the course goes thru biology and organic evolution of plants and animals up to man. Then it deals with genetics, eugenics, and man's nervous system, reaching into psychology. At Reed College the course tends toward an orientation in life rather than in college, and would deal with man's social development. Such outline and survey courses go quite beyond the initial idea of the orientation of students with which Freshman week started, but they are a logical development.

In any scheme of orientation proper the library should have a place. Indeed it must so be recognized if it holds its rightful position in the center of academic life as the laboratory of the scholar. It thus devolves upon the library to co-operate as far as possible in the task of making the freshmen acquainted with its rooms, its resources, and its indexes. Introductions are quite in order in the early days of a freshman. An acquaintance with the library at the start should overcome the initial lack of assurance and the frightened and scared hesitancy about unfamiliar things—strange rooms, strange books, strange people, strange tools.

These introductions to the library vary in method with each institution. They range thru degrees of intensity from a mere casual introduction to a thoro course for credit.

The simplest way to deal with the freshmen is to herd them into the library in large groups and show it to them as museum material: the reading room here, the card catalog there, reference books yonder, periodicals elsewhere, reserved books behind the counter, special rooms and collections above and below stairs. Such a brief Cook's tour is better than no visit at all, but most librarians desire to give something more.

The next step therefore is to work out a scheme whereby these prospective students will not only be shown the location of the more important tools, but will also have a chance to handle and use the keys which unlock the treasures hidden in books.

Until a formal course for credit is set up these introductions must be more or less informal. Nor is it safe to assume as yet that these freshmen have had the necessary initiatory instruction in library methods. Yet the day is speeding on when we may rightfully expect every matriculant to know how to use four fundamental library tools: an unabridged dictionary, a well known encyclopedia, the *Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature*, the card catalog.

A show of hands this year among the four hundred freshmen at Brown indicated that about seventy-five per cent of the men knew what these tools meant. If we can get these four adopted as the minimum requirement, we can then build a more advanced course upon them.

The few introductory library orientation methods which I have had the opportunity to examine comprise a talk, a visit, and then a problem which sends each student in search of an individual subject to the *Readers Guide*, the card catalog, the book stack, and either to a dictionary or an encyclopedia or both.

For ten years we have been introducing the freshmen to the John Hay Library at Brown and some of these five thousand have risen up and called us blessed. Our method has been a compromise between the casual and the formal. Our method may be outlined as follows:

A talk is given in the regular orientation series of lectures on "How to use the library." But over half of the freshmen make their visit during freshman week before the talk is given. So for them it confirms what they have seen, while for the rest it anticipates their acquaintance.

On the basis of the study schedules an appointment is set for each freshman. The Dean notifies him of the engagement, thus making it a college discipline affair, and confirming the posted list.

In squads of twelve the freshmen assemble in the rotunda of the library, a brief talk is given them on the world's greatest books, other lists are shown which we have for distribution, and finally a slip is given each student containing three questions and telling them in what tool to find the answers. Samples of these are:

Card catalog: What books has the library on football?

Statesmen's Yearbook: How many offices in the Italian government are held by Mussolini?

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary: For what was James Russell Lowell notable?

After each has found his first entry in the card catalog, the yearbooks and quick-reference books are pointed out on the reference shelves and then each student finds his answer. The book is left open, and the cicerone points out to the rest of the squad how the book answers that sort of question. In this way both the outside and the inside of each important reference book is demonstrated to the boys.

In like manner, encyclopedias and other refer-

ence books are shown. This gives an opportunity to demonstrate how knowledge of a matter may be enlarged. For example, the story of Lowell's life and writings is developed from the quarter column in the *Century Cyclopedia of Names*, and the half column in *Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary*, thru two full pages in an American biographical dictionary, and the extensive selections in *Warner's Library*, up to the many pages of clippings in *Moulton's Library of Literary Criticism*.

A circuit of the reading room follows, during which the current periodicals and the reserved books are pointed out, and the tour is concluded in the open shelf stack of the Student's Library. Here the entire trip is tied up with the start made at the catalog, it being pointed out that if a student wishes to know whether a certain book is in the library and where it is, the card catalog gives the answer just as a telephone directory gives information and call number of a like nature.

The manifest interest of a majority of the students is the reward for this tiring task of escorting over forty squads a year thru the same routine. And we are assured that it is appreciated by those whom the college hopes to benefit.

Many other methods of exhibiting the books and of meeting the students are possible, in fact as many methods as there are minds and personalities of instructors. The above is one method that has been tried with fair success for ten years. It does accomplish the result of showing each squad where fifty reference books await attention. It is a hasty but yet informing introduction.

The next step beyond this informal method is a course in the use of the library for college credit. The curriculum for such a course is being worked out by those who have had experience in giving it, either in college or high school. The following recent outlines are now available:

Hutchins, Johnson, and Williams. *Guide to the Use of Libraries*. Ed. 3, 1925. Also an abridged edition, 1928. H. W. Wilson Co.

Schmidt, E. F., & L. G. Bryhan. *A Laboratory Course in Library Science Instruction*. 1927. Kenyon Press.

Buck, Gertrude. *Keys to the Halls of Books*. 1926. Kenyon Press.

Brown, Zaidee. *The Library Key*. 1928. H. W. Wilson Co.

Some institutions have introduced this instruction into their freshmen English courses. Others have made it a separate elective. Ways and means are being tried hither and yon. May we not hope that at no distant day some agreement may be reached whereby a definite minimum knowledge of library tools may be expected of every student who comes up to college, and whereby a circle of library knowledge may enclose every freshman ere he has to approach the rarer atmosphere of higher bibliography, as set forth in Dr. Van Hoesen's book?

A STANDARD BOOK COLLECTION FOR THE UNDERGRADUATE COLLEGE LIBRARY

To the members of this audience who have read Professor Munro's pleasantly critical paper "Quack-Doctoring the Colleges" in the September *Harper's*, I may say it is no intention of mine to add a fifth to the list of quack remedies Professor Munro arraigns: Job Analysis, Orientation Ointment, Nostrum Number Three (abolition of the lecture system), Antioch Antidote; nor do I intend to suggest what a standard collection of books for a college library should be. In opening this discussion, however, I do wish to say that a "standardized" book collection is not to be considered, but rather a working collection that has standards of both quality and quantity.

The American Council on Education has recommended, and the various national, regional and state accrediting agencies have adopted as a minimum requirement for the college library: "a live, well-distributed, professionally administered library of at least eight thousand volumes, exclusive of public documents, bearing specifically upon the subjects taught and with a definite annual appropriation for the purchase of new books."

Has that requirement had any appreciable effect on the book collections in college libraries beyond the counting of eight thousand pieces? Is the official inspector of the accrediting agency able to say whether eight thousand volumes are live books, or whether they are sufficiently well-distributed over the various courses of instruction to insure an adequate working collection for faculty and students? He is not. Such a collection may fulfill the letter of the law and still fall lamentably short of being an effective library: the reference collection quite inadequate: the browsing collection non-existent.

Improvement in the quality and adequacy of book collections, for the definite courses of instruction, for laying the foundation of research methods, for providing recreational and cultural

resources is needed in many undergraduate college libraries. It is time, apparently, for the college librarians themselves to provide some practical and more efficient means of bringing up the standard of the book collections in college libraries. Librarians of public libraries have their *A. L. A. Catalog;* school librarians have their *Standard List;* children's librarians their *Children's Catalog.* College librarians have always had that "body of experts who are both willing and eager to suggest titles along the lines of study and research"—the faculty—who, have, in the main, selected the books for college libraries, with the librarian buying, as far as the funds would reach, everything recommended. Every member of the same college faculty, however, is not an equally good book selector with every other member, nor are all college faculties comparably good selectors. So, notwithstanding these expert suggestions which college librarians receive, their book collections often show decidedly weak spots because of the uneven quality of selection in different subjects. We need a guide for our selectors—both librarians and professors.

Granted this need, I offer for your consideration the suggestion that:

An annotated catalog of a book collection for an undergraduate college library be compiled and that the number of titles total not less than twenty-five thousand. Periodicals, learned society publications and dissertations should be included, and information about files of those periodicals not completely procurable, with suggestions in regard to the best year to begin a file when a library cannot get the entire set. In this connection the study made at Pomona College, in the Department of Chemistry, and published in *Science* for October 28, 1927, is an illuminating solution to the question: "What files of scientific periodicals are needed in a college library successfully to prepare the student for advanced work, taking into consideration also those materials necessary for the stimulation and intellectual development of the faculty."[1]

Much more could be said about the content of this catalog, but that should be left for discussion.

The arrangement of the catalog is of prime importance. If its chief use is to be a guide in scientifically building collections for courses of instruction, would it not be desirable to arrange entries under the names of these courses? There is surprising uniformity in the way college catalogs list their courses of instruction alphabetically from Art or Astronomy to Spanish or Zoology. In this catalog of books, however, a grouping of allied courses under three main divisions: Literature and Language; History and Economics; Science, Pure and Applied, might be better than an alphabetical arrangement of all courses.

Before actual work of selecting titles begins, some preliminary investigations should be made. There is time to suggest merely a few types of such studies: 1. A study of courses of instruction as described in a considerable number of undergraduate college catalogs. 2. A study of the holdings of a group of libraries in those fields in which they are known to be strong; e.g. in the social sciences, or chemistry or romance languages, by listing titles from their shelf-lists. 3. Additional and more extended investigations, than that of Prof. Gross in periodicals in chemistry noted above, of the files of scientific periodicals needed in college libraries. 4. A study of the newer types of college courses; orientation; honors, etc., with the syllabi and bibliographies.

Such studies can very well be made by graduate students in the university library schools either in the course in bibliography or the course in college and university libraries. This year one of the Columbia M. S. students, formerly librarian of Bradford Academy, is working on an adequate book collection in the social sciences for a junior college library and she is making such preliminary investigations as noted in 1 and 2 above.

Last year in the reference and bibliography course under Miss Mudge, a study was made by Miss Pearl G. Carlson on "English and American Authors: Editions and Reference Aids Recommended for the Reference Room of a College or University Library" that will be an invaluable guide in selecting.

These investigations, if made by a number of graduate students in the library schools, would not duplicate each other. The research committee of the Association of American Library Schools is concerned with the duty of preventing duplication and suggesting co-operative projects of investigation. It would be possible, moreover, by such methods to accomplish results in a reasonable length of time.

For the editing of such a catalog there should be: an editorial committee; an editor; sufficient clerical help; adequate time in which to produce the best results. This catalog should be published and sold at as reasonable a price as possible. Provision for regular annual supplements should be made, and if advisable, it should be issued in both cloth and paper bindings.

Can such a catalog as college librarians really need and want be produced by 1935?

LUCY E. FAY,
School of Library Service, Columbia University.

[1] Gross, P. L. K. and E. M. "College Libraries and Chemical Education." *Science*, 66: 385-389. Oct. 28, 1927.

THE TWELFTH EDITION OF THE DEWEY DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION

BY HENRY BARTLETT VAN HOESEN

Princeton University Library

THIS, the Semicentennial edition of the D. C.[1] has already been noticed twice in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, in 1927 by Miss Fellows[2] and in 1928 by Mr. Bowker,[3] and if one takes into consideration, further, all the literature that has grown up about the previous eleven editions, one may well wonder whether there is occasion for another review—what a reviewer can find to say that is new. We may be pardoned, therefore, for apparently ignoring many of the well known merits and faults of the D. C. and for laying perhaps undue emphasis on certain faults which seem to us to demonstrate the need and the feasibility of a thoro reconstruction.

Our first criticism is that the Introduction should have included Miss Fellows' article, indicating the changes in this edition and explaining the policy of future development. Reference should also have been made to the *D. C. Summaries*.[4] Another interesting and practically valuable feature would have been some list or tabulation of available expansions and alternative schedules for special sections.

The Introduction also appears out of date because of the repetition of material from other editions that could have been spared. Fixed *versus* relative location may have been a burning question in 1876, but we have never heard it raised in our generation—the present competitors of the D. C. are other relative systems. We suspect too that the advocacy of classed *versus* dictionary catalog is also a lost cause, tho we say this with a certain amount of regret. We may sometime provide both for our public more generally than is now the case, but there is little likelihood that many of us will try to "unite" them.

What the status and prospects of simplified spelling are, we are in no position to say, but we do regret the valuable space (20 pages) given, in the Introduction, to this irrelevant matter. If simplified spelling should make further inroads into the Index, our German colleagues[5] would not be alone in needing a vernacular translation.

Some of the "Advantages" (Introd. p. 24 ff.) are becoming open to question, as will appear below; and apropos of the "Other Uses," we should like to quote, with reservations, Pollard's dictum, "To apply the decimal system to bibliographies is monstrous and ridiculous."[6] Bibliographies may do without notation; general bibliographies, *e.g.*, of best books, may find the abridged D. C. very useful; and exhaustive subject bibliographies may find even the most expanded section of the D. C. not minute enough, not up to date, and inconvenient because of long symbols. (Thought question: Why was the D. C. not used in Cannons' *Bibliography of Library Economy?*)

The classification schedule itself has been, and will continue to be, the chief basis of classification practice, whether applied directly or used as basis, index, and interpreter of other systems. It has also been the chief basis of our classification theory. Some of our "criteria" (*e.g.*, in Richardson's *Classification* and Sayers' *Canons* and *Manual*) bear a strong resemblance to the "Advantages" of the D. C.; others are based on its disadvantages (not systematically discussed in the Introduction). Consequently, as times change and the D. C. changes, or fails to change, some of our criteria become open to question or modification.

1. The philosophical "idea of the whole" is giving way, in both D. C. and L. C., to various scientific, or specialized ideas of the parts. Hence we have a series of special classifications, which are arranged, not necessarily in cosmic or evolutionary order nor according to "essential" characteristic nor in a gradual modulation from general to specific, but according to use. Richardson (1912 ed. p. 42-43; but cf. p. 26) and Sayers seem to make concessions to use rather than to adopt it as the prime criterion. We have in mind here such conveniences as the placing of Crystallography between Chemistry and Geology, and of Investment Trusts (L. C.) between Trust Companies and Investment, etc., and Dr. Andrews' comment[7] that in

[1] *Decimal Clasification and Relativ Index for Libraries and Personal Use in Arranjing for Immediate Reference Books, Pamflets, Clippings, Pictures, Manuscript Notes and Other Material.* By Melvil Dewey, A.M. LL.D. Edition 12 Revised and Enlarjd under the Direction of Dorcas Fellows, Editor. Semicentennial Edition. Lake Placid Club, N. Y.: Forest Pres, 1927. Vol. 1, *Tables*. Vol. 2, *Relativ Subject Index*.

[2] LIBRARY JOURNAL. 52: 588-589. 1927.

[3] Same. 53: 129-130. 1928.

[4] Same. 53: 141. 1928.

[5] *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*. September 1928.

[6] *Library*. 1909. p. 170.

[7] LIBRARY JOURNAL. 50: 939. 1925.

both L. C. and D. C. "some of the subdivisions have no logical reason and might better be alphabetical or chronological."

The college or university librarian will of course define use with reference to curriculum and research, and this was the basis of the "pedagogical" systems from Gesner to Hartwig.[8] Robinson[9] thought that the classification system in a college library "should grow up around the different departments of instruction." It is true that college departments and curricula change (we have heard of an art department which "taught art historically," insisted on classification by period first and then by form, and then proceeded to establish a professorship of painting and a school of architecture!). But then, also "Science is progressing, and with each step it knocks some part of your system upside down."[10] (The index of the ninth edition of the *Britannica*, for instance, refers the inquirer from Transportation to Prison Discipline.) The objective of every author is novelty, whether of subject (*e.g.*, a new germ) or of treatment (*e.g.*, the present popular dramatic and fictional forms of biography).

In so far, then, as the D. C. carries out its avowed preference of practical (*i.e.*, useful) to theoretical, we commend it; in so far as it fails to do this, we regret it. We have suspected the separation of Language and Literature to be due to some philosophic notion that language is a science and literature a fine art, tho Schneider[11] suggests that it was a practical reason of notation, the two groups together being too much for one hundred numbers. We cannot explain the divisions under Philosophy by either philosophy or use.

But, supposing the D. C. to have been either practically or philosophically sound fifty years ago, it has been admittedly out of date for half that time (cf. Dr. Dewey as quoted in 1906).[12] The fault would doubtless still be admitted in the present edition, altho wonders have been accomplished by the mere change and re-interpretation of terms[13] and by the expansions (*e.g.*, D. C. is now more modern than L. C. in its treatment of Industrial Relations). But these patchwork devices cannot continue to satisfy. Professor Hanson has been quoted by Schneider (*l.c.*) to the effect that no great "*wissenschaftliche*" library has adopted the D. C. since the early nineties; and, among the college and reference libraries, with which we are most familiar, it seems to be actually losing ground (even in one or two cases where we recommended the D. C.). Yet Dr. Dewey (*l.c.*) considering the large number of libraries using the D. C. (now 14,000) and the expense to them of reclassification, thought it "foolish to dream of recasting and remaking a classification over twenty-five years old to fit new theories."

We hope that this is not a conclusive or concluding argument. We hope for a new D. C., but without necessitating entire reclassification by fourteen thousand libraries. The problem and lines of possible solution have been pointed out by several. Ernest C. Richardson[14] wishes that the D. C. "would adopt the Library of Congress outlines and apply the decimal notation and index to them." W. I. Fletcher[15] said that libraries "must find some way to introduce a certain fluidity into their systems," and Henry E. Bliss[16] mentioned "temporary schedules," of which we have hoped to hear more in his book. But even in the meantime, pending the solution (if there is any!) of the problem of reclassification without the expense and confusion incident to changing notation on all books and cards, there are at least three considerations which should somewhat mitigate the hardships to 14,000 libraries of a new D. C.: (1) A very considerable amount of reclassification is involved in expansions, which are the present policy, and this reclassification may prove to be labor wasted—*e.g.*, one may expand the section on Insurance, and, later on, find it necessary to reclassify again in order to locate Insurance in Finance instead of Sociology. (2) While we ought to have a different treatment of *Relativity* and at least some treatment of *Quantum Theory*, etc., a new schedule might be considered unnecessary or, at least postponable in certain sections (*e.g.*, 020, 550, 580, 790). (3) Even if the entire classification schedule is changed, a great deal of reclassification of books may be avoided by following the plan announced by Brown University Library.[17] We have lived thru (just barely!) several partial reclassifications, and are humiliated that we never had the vision or courage to leave out-of-date books (whether before 1800 or before some other date) in their out-of-date classification, or, like Brown University, arrange them in chronological order. It was forty years ago that Cutter[18] enumerated among the parts of the library an "obsolete library."

2. Minuteness. This is a relative term, varying from subject to subject, from library to library

[8] *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*. 1927. p. 377 ff. (Schwenke).
[9] U. S. Bureau of Education. *Public Libraries in the United States. . . .* 1876.
[10] *Science*. 1896. p. 315. (Josephson).
[11] *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*. 1928. p. 514 ff.
[12] *Library Association Record*. 1906. p. 141 ff.
[13] LIBRARY JOURNAL. 50: 940. 1925. (Andrews).
[14] *A. L. A. Bull*. 1926. p. 492.
[15] Same. 1917. p. 340.
[16] LIBRARY JOURNAL. 37: 659. 1912.
[17] *A. L. A. Survey*. v. 4. p. 8.
[18] LIBRARY JOURNAL. 11: 181. 1886.

and from time to time. Does anyone today consider the first edition of the D. C. over-minute? A new round-table discussion of broad *versus* close classification might not be untimely. The arguments may be old, for the most part, but the situation is new since the publication of the L. C. schedules and the results of the I. I. B. influence on the D. C.[9]

In its present policy of expansiveness, the D. C. is in danger of losing fully two-thirds of its "Advantages." It will no longer be so comparatively inexpensive, so easily understood, remembered and used. Its symbols will no longer be few and simple. It has been for some time evident that it cannot be "expanded without limit and without confusion" (Bliss). In the present edition, there are four places where Agnosticism may be classed; the index entry School Hygiene indicates class 371.7, Schools Hygiene indicates 613:54; and, wishing to plan an expansion of 285.1 for a great library of Presbyterian history, we find that our local number 285.173 has been given to another topic (Southern Presbyterian church).

If minuteness is to be exhaustive (*cf.* Savers), we should favor broad for the general library and minute for the special library or special collection. At present, the D. C. is neither. It should be both (*cf.* Bay and Bliss). For instance, in a given library, we might be quite satisfied with the unexpanded 793 of the eleventh edition and find it necessary to expand the expanded twelfth edition at 794.1 for a special collection on chess. In such case, our needs would be best met by inserting in a broad D. C. the corresponding section from a minute D. C., were it only to save the confusion and waste of time incident to finding our place in such a bulky volume, or, very likely, series of volumes as will result from "expansion without limit."

3. "Notation is practically more important than the classification. . ."[10] The D. C. does admit of indefinite subdivision, but only, as we have remarked, at the expense of brevity, intelligibility and mnemonics. Common sense would balk at building out of 285.1 the numerical monstrosity which would stand for, say a Second Presbyterian church in Plainfield, N. J. We should be further embarrassed in trying to provide local numbers for presbyteries. Here, as in 285.175 where we should have to cut off the spread of the Presbyterian church south of Pennsylvania, the system is really Procrustean; and the simile used in the Introduction is not at all apposite (a railroad is not Procrustean if its trains won't run just where and when we want them to, but if we cannot get our goods aboard the freight car, or ourselves into Pullman berths—if we happen to be over six feet tall—without mangling).

A new D. C. should be able to solve these difficulties by: (a) a redistribution of the 999 D. C. numbers, or of the Richardson 9999 numbers, (b) by an entirely separate series of symbols for form, local, etc., subdivisions (*cf.* the Cutter *Local List* and the Brown *Categorical Tables*), (c) by further use of "mixed" alphabetical and numerical symbols (*cf.* the tables at end of v. 2).

4. Generalness of use should not imply uniformity in use. Curricula and lines of research work vary from institution to institution even more than from time to time, and wooden adherence to any established system is likely to be an obstruction to the pursuit of knowledge (*cf.* Van Hoesen and Walter, *Bibliography*, p. 158, and Schneider, *Handbuch der Bibliographie*, p. 157-58).

For varying needs in the way of minuteness, we have already favored the recommendations of a broad D. C. and a sort of "Seventh Expansion" of it. For the varying needs in arrangement, the present edition makes several valuable suggestions. But the noteworthy modifications made by important libraries and, in part, recorded in the A. L. A. *Survey* and in Cannons are, for the most part, ignored. Some of these (*e.g.*, the Columbia modifications for Philosophy and for Language and Literature) might well be adopted in the approved schedule; and all the alternative schedules and interpretations should have a great deal further study and extension, to the end that what Schneider calls the sects or dialects of the "Weltsystem" may still be recognized as belonging to it and may be intelligible respectively to the users of other variants of the system. We understand that Miss Mann's text book on classification and cataloging will have something to say of "classifying from several points of view."

In conclusion. We have not attempted a complete review, but rather a select compilation of constructive criticisms, which point toward the desirability of a new D. C., to be published in both broad and fully expanded form, with a more even distribution of notation symbols and a separate notation system for form and local subdivisions (this notation not necessarily "pure"), with a carefully worked out system of "alternatives," and to be applied, in libraries where this may be necessary, only to new books and to old books in fairly current use. The old argument that reclassification is expensive has lost much of its force since the present policy

[9] *Public Libraries*. 1916. p. 267. (Bay). *A. L. A. Bull.* 1917. p. 109. (Bay). LIBRARY JOURNAL. 37:659. 1912. (Bliss). *A. L. A. Bull.* 1917. p. 202. (Bliss). *Lib. World*. 1925-26. p. 3 ff. (McColvin).

[10] LIBRARY JOURNAL. 50:938. 1925. (Andrews).

of expanding the schedules also involves reclassification.

"Mr. Dewey's work . . . assisted by Mr. W. S. Biscoe [and Miss Seymour and Miss Fellows] has been the most influential library publication ever issued."[21] Certainly the decimal notation and relative index should be preserved and extended; and the Dewey system should not fail thru mistaken conservatism, to add this accomplishment to the glory of its past achievements.

[21] *Library World.* 1911-12. p. 161. (Brown).

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN AS A PROJECT PROBLEM IN THE REFERENCE COURSE

BY MARTHA CONNER

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"THE project is a strongly, wisely organized body of thought focused upon an important center of practical knowledge with a definitive purpose. It is the intellectual formulation and mastery of a problematic situation as a preparation for its practical execution."[1]

The project contains the important elements of a unit of mental effort: 1. It is an important whole. 2. It is dynamic in its essential forward movement. 3. It organizes and uses knowledge on the basis of a definitive purpose. 4. It sets up a series of problems requiring continuous rational effort. 5. It works out a practical result which is embodied in a situation in real life.[1]

The recent presidential campaign aroused so much general interest that it provided for the reference course a particularly interesting and feasible project-problem. Reference inquiries on it can be organized as a "body of thought focused upon an important center of practical knowledge with a definitive purpose." The campaign was a situation in real life about which the students' curiosity was already aroused. That it led directly into life conditions stimulated sustained thinking. It was an important whole, dynamic, and with a future as well as an historical background.

From college courses in economics, political science, and history, as well as current reading in periodicals and newspapers, their knowledge of the subjects involved enabled the students, with the guidance of the instructor, to analyze the problem and to plan its execution, or to see the logic of the analysis and the possibility of the execution of the plan.

The objectives of this particular project were: 1. To show how every reference department must be continually anticipating the needs of the community. 2. To show how and from what sources reference materials are collected to supply these needs. 3. To learn how the ephemeral material is organized for use. 4. To show how the community must be made aware, by advertising, that the library is prepared to supply its needs. 5. To show how a reference librarian must be continually analyzing subjects and situations to meet the reference demands of the community. 6. To become acquainted with the particular reference books in political science and economics. 7. To show how reference books on other subjects contribute to this subject. 8. To show the co-ordination of the main body of the literature of the subject with the especially prepared reference books.

Class presentation began with the statement that every reference librarian knows that every fourth year there will be a presidential campaign. When does this campaign begin? It was shown that the reference librarian must be alert to the first indications of possible candidates and begin then to clip and collect newspaper articles and other materials as they appear, and to continue this process until the election is past and its results analyzed.

The subject of a presidential election was developed in class with the assistance of the students, and analyzed step by step as to the kind of inquiries arising from the nature of the different phases of the subjects involved. The analysis which follows the discussion does not pretend to be complete. It merely brings out important phases in the logical development of the subject. It is analyzed in sufficient detail to allow the student to see the problem as a whole.

The nature and purpose of the project-problem was explained to the class and a copy of the outline which follows was given each student, with explanation of exactly what was expected and the time allowed for its accomplishment. The Reference Department of the Car-

[1] McMurray, C. A. *Teaching by Projects.* New York: Macmillan, 1920. Ch. I.

negie Library of Pittsburgh had on a display table a collection of material on the campaign and made available for class use the clippings and pamphlets of the vertical file. The folders from the latter were taken into the class room that the variety of material might be displayed. The instructor took to the class copies of current issues of the *New York Times* to show the timely articles to be clipped. The students were asked to watch their own daily paper for material which could be obtained nowhere else.

The students were set to work and after the expiration of the time allotted for the execution of the plan, the class assembled and sources of information were discussed point by point. By discussion best sources for specific information were determined.

Then the reaction of the class was secured as to the definite value of this method of teaching.

The consensus of opinion of class and instructor on this specific project-problem seemed to be:

1. It was very interesting, and much valuable information was acquired on the subjects. 2. It was of great value in co-ordinating everything already learned about reference work. 3. That it co-ordinated all the reference resources of the library. 4. That it was excellent experience in learning to analyze a subject or reference situation. 5. That it was of great value in learning how to collect and organize reference material of various types. 6. That it revealed the direct connection between the reference course and life conditions. 7. That it was not the best method of acquiring a knowledge of the characteristics of the reference books on government and statistics which had never before been used, perhaps both on account of the limited time allowed for study and on account of the limitations of the knowledge of the subject. 8. That it tested ability to work out a problem. 9. That it gave a realization of what really good reference service means.

Altogether, the class felt that it had been a valuable experience in method of attack, and that the next project would be much easier.

The outline used as a working basis follows:

The Presidential Campaign: a Project-Problem

Steps in a project

A. Feel the need
B. Plan
C. Find material
D. Select material
E. Execute the plan
F. Test its usefulness

A. Feel the need

Every reference department has to meet inquiries arising from the presidential campaign and to be prepared by collecting material and organizing it for use.

B. Planning

I. Class divided into two groups
  1. Republican party as subject of study
  2. Democratic party as subject of study

II. The subject analyzed and outlined in order to know the variety of requests to anticipate.
  1. Party history and biography
    What was the origin of the party?
    What has it accomplished?
    How have its purposes and policies changed?
    Who were the originators of the party?
    Great party presidents and leaders.
    Present party leaders and the offices they hold.
  2. Nominating system
    How were the first three presidents nominated?
    What is our present nominating system?
    Is it satisfactory? If not, why not?
  3. Nominating convention
    How are its members chosen?
    What factors entered into the choice of the place of holding the 1928 conventions?
    Organization and membership.
    Who made the keynote speech? Find a copy of it.
    How is the platform made? Find a copy of the 1928 platform. Locate platforms of all previous conventions.
    The social side of a nominating convention.
  4. Party issues and their history.
    a. Tariff
      (1) History of tariff in the U. S.
      (2) Tariff for protection
        Do our industries need protection?
        Find statistics of production, consumption, and exportation of wool in the U. S. for the last twenty years.
        What is the present tariff on wool?
      (3) Tariff for revenue only
        What is our annual budget?
        What is our annual revenue from tariff on imports?
      (4) What is the attitude of your party on the tariff question?
      (5) Has this always been its attitude?
      (6) Has free trade ever been tried in the U. S.?
    b. Prohibition
      (1) Text of the eighteenth amendment
      (2) Text of the Volstead act.
      (3) Can prohibition be enforced?
      (4) What progress has been made?
      (5) Effect as evidenced by crime, pau-

perism and standard of living before and after.

c. Farm relief
(1) Why do the farmers need relief?
(2) Prices depend upon the law of supply and demand.
(3) How can you effect this by legislation without the government taking over or subsidizing the industry? Would this be a good thing?
(4) McNary-Haugen bill. Why did the President veto this bill?
(5) What relief does your party promise the farmer?

d. Transportation by inland waterways.
(1) What relief would this bring to the farmers of the middle west?
(2) Inland waterways must be improved at government expense.
(3) Is this expense justified as a relief to one industry?
(4) What waterways are designated for improvement?
(5) Attitude of your party on the subject.

e. World peace.
(1) What has your party done?
(2) What is it purposing to do?

f. Prosperity
(1) Find statistics to prove.

5. Party campaign organization.
a. Who are its leaders?
b. What factors enter into the planning of campaign?
c. How is the campaign financed?

6. The acceptance speeches in August
a. Find copies of these acceptance speeches
b. They show the personal views of your candidate
c. Name one point on which the candidates differ
d. Name one point on which the candidates agree

7. Campaigning
a. Party in power on the defensive. Program entirely constructive.
b. Party out of power on the offensive as regards the other party. What are its constructive principles? Its campaigning will be partly to show the failures of the other party. What failures are stressed?
c. Methods used, speakers, speaking tours of the candidate. What determines their locality? Newspapers, radio, pamphlets, party publications, letters, etc.
d. Personality of the candidates played up to the fullest. Personal traits of your party candidate which make greatest popular appeal.
e. Whispering campaign and its pernicious influence.

8. The election
a. Qualifications for suffrage in Pennsylvania.
b. Local requirements for voting.
c. Number of eligible voters in the U. S. in 1920.
d. Number of people who voted in 1920 and 1924.
e. What is the best method of balloting?
(1) Arguments for Australian ballot, other secret balloting systems, voting machines.

9. Our presidential electoral system
a. Why was this system adopted?
b. What are its advantages and disadvantages?
Popular voter for president and its arguments.
Where did you find statistics on presidential elections from the beginning to date?

10. After the election
Analysis of the election
Statistics of the election
What does the library do with its ephemeral and display material?

C. Finding material

Card catalog
Vertical file (Pamphlets and clippings)
Reference books on government, economics, statistics, biography
Periodical indexes
Newspapers
Pamphlet material
Party campaign handbooks
Party campaign publications

D. Selecting material

E. Execute the plan

Follow the analysis (B II) and indicate sources for answering the specific questions. Use all resources of the library.

F. Test its usefulness

(1) In acquiring a knowledge of reference books.
Annotate the reference books assigned as to their usefulness in this project.
(2) In acquiring the ability to analyze subjects and situations.
This will be apparent in the next project-lesson assignment in which the student is required to analyze the subject herself.
(3) In acquiring a knowledge of the collection and organization of reference materials.

THE BEST BOOKS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

Selected by Leading Children's Librarians from Publications of Last Year and Published in the Current Number of New York Libraries

	NUMBER OF VOTES	
	+	−
Auslander, Joseph, and F. E. Hill. *The Winged Horse.* Doubleday.	13	0
Young, Ella. *The Wonder Smith and His Son.* Longmans.	13	0
Miller, E. C. *Children of the Mountain Eagle.* Doubleday.	13	0
Mukerji, D. G. *Gay-Neck.* Dutton.	13	0
Clément, Marguerite. *Once in France.* Doubleday.	12	0
Meigs, Cornelia. *As the Crow Flies.* Macmillan.	12	0
Moon, Grace. *Nadita.* Doubleday.	12	0
Farjeon, Eleanor. *Italian Peepshow.* Stokes.	12	1
Milne, A. A. *Now We Are Six.* Dutton.	12	1
Snedeker, C. D. *Downright Dencey.* Doubleday.	12	1
Untermeyer, Louis. *Yesterday and Today.* Harcourt.	11	0
Harper, T. A. and Winifred. *Siberian Gold.* Doubleday.	10	0
Meigs, Cornelia. *The Trade Wind.* Little.	11	1
Adams, Florence, and Elizabeth McCarrick, eds. *Highdays and Holidays.* Dutton.	9	0
Becker, M. L. *Adventures in Reading.* Stokes.	11	2
Fitinghoff, Laura. *Children of the Moor.* Houghton.	9	0
Nicholson, William. *Clever Bill.* Doubleday.	10	1
Chrisman, A. B. *Wind That Wouldn't Blow.* Dutton.	10	2
Gibson, Katharine. *The Golden Bird.* Macmillan.	9	1
Lesterman, John. *Adventures of a Trafalgar Lad.* Harcourt.	9	1
Mills, Winifred, and L. M. Dunn. *Marionettes, Masks and Shadows.* Doubleday.	8	0
Rowe, Dorothy. *Moon's Birthday.* Macmillan.	9	1
Adams, R. G. *Gateway to American History.* Little.	9	2
Casserley, Anne. *Michael of Ireland.* Harper.	8	1
Clarke, F. E., ed. *Poetry's Plea for Animals.* Lothrop.	8	1
Daniel, Hawthorne. *The Honor of Dunmore.* Macmillan.	9	2
Hawksworth, Hallam. *Year in the Wonderland of Trees.* Scribner.	9	2
Nicolay, Helen. *Boys' Life of Alexander Hamilton.* Century.	8	1
Olcott, F. J. *Wonder Tales from Pirate Isles.* Longmans.	8	1
Paine, A. B. *The Girl in White Armor.* Macmillan.	7	0
Phillips, E. C. *The Popover Family.* Houghton.	8	1
Rose, Arthur. *The Boy Showman and Entertainer.* Dutton.	8	1
Wells, Rhea. *Peppi the Duck.* Doubleday.	8	1

NEW EDITIONS

Coolidge, Susan. *What Katy Did at School.* Little. ("Beacon Hill bookshelf".)	13	1
Dickens, Charles. *The Cricket on the Hearth*; illus. by F. D. Bedford. Harper.	11	0
Lamb, Charles and Mary. *Mrs. Leicester's School*; illus. by Winifred Green. Dutton.	11	0
Stockton, F. R. *The Poor Count's Christmas*; illus. by E. B. Bensell. Stokes.	12	1
Horne, R. H. *The Good-Natured Bear.* Macmillan. ("Little lib.")	11	1
MacDonald, George. *The Princess and Curdie*; illus. by D. P. Lathrop. Macmillan. ("Children's classics.")	10	0
Smith, M. P. W. *Jolly Good Times.* Little.	9	0
Verne, Jules. *Michael Strogoff*; illus. by N. C. Wyeth. Scribner. ("Illus. classics for younger readers.")	9	0
Yonge, Charlotte. *Unknown to History*; illus. by C. M. Burd. Harper	8	0
Quiller-Couch, Sir Arthur. *The Splendid Spur*; illus. by James Daugherty. Doran.	8	1
Yonge, Charlotte. *The Little Duke*; illus. by Marguerite de Angeli. Macmillan. ("Children's classics.")	8	1
Drake, F. S. *Indian History for Young Folks*; illus. by Henry Pitz. Harper.	5	0
Yonge, Charlotte. *Book of Golden Deeds*; illus. by C. M. Burd. Macmillan. ("Children's classics.")	5	0

THE SCARSDALE PUBLIC LIBRARY

BY HARRY MILLER LYDENBERG

Assistant Director of the New York Public Library and Trustee of the Scarsdale Public Library

A YEAR ago Scarsdale had no public library, nor any library habit or hunger. Too bad, you say, but you never heard of Scarsdale!

Well, that really makes little difference, because this tale is told, not to say something about Scarsdale, but to let you know how a typical suburban community worked out its library problem. To be sure, it is hardly fair to speak of Scarsdale as typical. Before the war it was delightfully backward and unprogressive, just as backward and unprogressive a community of two thousand people or less as you could easily find in New York State within twenty miles of New York City. It was but very recently that its one church had grown to three or four. You did not have to be very old to recall when it had but two school houses, one way over at the east end of town and the other in the Town Hall. It sent its pupils of high school age to White Plains. There was a drug store, a livery man, half a dozen real estate agents, and you came to the end of the business district. There were two or three constables, elected every two years, to be sure, when the other town officers were chosen, but they had little more to do than the overseer of the poor chosen at the same time. There was no gas, no town water supply, no sewers, street lights had just begun to make their appearance here and there, and altogether, for people who like that sort of thing, it was a very pleasant place to live in.

Shortly before the war the fell hand of "Improvement" began to lay its shadow over the community, and by the time the war was over most of the old time traditions had gone by the board, and the town's people saw the railroad trains lengthen from three to a dozen cars, shops spring up, sewers and gas and water introduced, schools grow over night, population treble in size, village form of government added to the town form, change threaten with every breath of air. No use to sing the praises of good old days; they were gone, and the best one could do was to adjust daily routine and point of view to new conditions.

In spite of all these changes there was, however, no public library. There were plenty of books in town, but people either bought them or borrowed them from friends or from the White Plains Public Library or hoped to find titles wanted on the shelves of the rental library.

A little over a year ago one of the villagers gave to the school board his library of some three or four thousand volumes, saying in his letter of gift that he wanted the public to have the use of these books thru the schools until the community decided it wanted a public library, and then he wanted them to go to that

THE HOMELIKE EFFECT OF THE INTERIOR HAS BEEN ENHANCED BY THE ALTERATIONS

institution. John W. Dickinson, the donor, builded better than he knew.

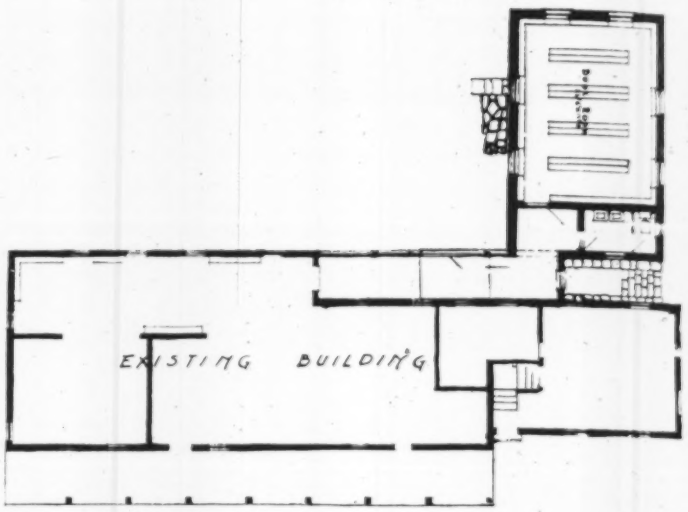
Just about that time the local Woman's Club decided it needed a new building, and after much thought and discussion voted to give up the house it had been occuping since 1919 and take a larger home. The building thus freed dated back well into the eighteenth century; during the Revolution it had been a farmer's home; after that a tavern; then one of the farm outhouses on Fox Meadow, the estate of Charles Butler. It has real distinction as never having been slept in by Washington nor used as headquarters by him or any other Revolutionary officer on either side. In 1919 Miss Butler, daughter of Charles, had given it to the village of Scarsdale, to be used by the women of the community as a club house and to revert to the village or ultimately to New York University in case the women gave it up and the village should decide it did not care for it. In December 1927, the village board decided to use it for a public library after the Woman's Club had moved to its new home, and appointed as trustees of the library thus to be formed, Mrs. George Shepard, Mrs. Jane Cornell, Pliny W. Williamson, Alexander M. Crane, and Harry Miller Lydenberg. The village board appropriated $15,000 for the establishment of the library and turned over to the new board of trustees the task of working the problem out. The board had in addition to a most encouraging attitude from the village authorities the income from a trust fund of $30,000 established by Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson for the benefit of the library.

Several questions forced themselves on the trustees for immediate solution. They realized that selection of a librarian was first and foremost, and counted themselves fortunate in being able to secure the services of Mrs. Annie J. Rymer (Atlanta, 1914), then in charge of the Fordham branch of the New York Public Library. Just as soon as Mrs. Rymer could be freed from her work in the city the Board began with her development of plans for changing the old building to its new uses, and set Mrs. Rymer at work selecting books and beginning the other preliminary parts of the campaign.

The building presented a problem of no little difficulty. Tradition had invested it with the sacredness of antiquity, tho the memory of portions of the community went back to its conditions and uses not so many years ago when it was merely one more unused farm house. Not a person connected with the library, however, had any intention of changing it in any way to do violence to age or tradition. The trustees saw that the foundations were not strong enough to permit storage of any number of books or the wear and tear of any number of readers. They soon decided that the only way to turn the house into a home for books and readers was to line the walls of the structure with book shelves and to store the real stock of books in a fireproof book room or stack to be built on a terrace that opened to the rear, connecting stack and reading room by a glass enclosed passage way. When the Woman's Club had renovated the house on taking occupancy it

THE ORIGINAL HOMESTEAD

had opened the smaller rooms that had formerly served as living rooms into two spacious, large rooms. An additional room had been used by the Club for a dining room, and beyond that were kitchen and living quarters for servants and caretakers. The two large rooms thus developed by the Club were set aside for cataloging and other preparatory work, the attic was made into a store room, and two rooms on the second floor were set aside for residence for librarian. The plan given below shows how the problem was worked out by Mr. Hobart B. Upjohn, whose advice had been given with rare sympathy and success when the Woman's Club first set to work to turn the tavern into quarters for its occupancy, and whose appreciation of local feeling and tradition helped mightily in bringing about the next change from club to library.



SKETCH PLAN. THE CORNER ROOM IS THE LIBRARIAN'S OFFICE

All summer draughtsmen were at work over the plans and workmen were translating plans from paper to brick and mortar. In the midst of this turmoil Mrs. Rymer was busy with book selection problems. The library had as a start the three to five thousand volumes turned over by Mr. Dickinson, an excellent selection for a private library, but a private library first and last, with the advantages and disadvantages such a collection offers when one begins to develop it into a public collection. Fortunately, with rare good sense, Mr. Dickinson had not hedged his gifts about with restrictions and stipulations. The library authorities were given free hands as to what they would retain for the use of the public and what they would turn into volumes more precisely attuned to general needs and demands.

With the money provided by the village and by the income of the trust fund Mrs. Rymer, during the summer, was able to develop a stock of 5,700 volumes, get them classified, accessioned, and cataloged by the time formal opening was announced for the 20th of October. Library of Congress cards helped mightily in cataloging, order records taking the place of accession books.

When the intention of the village board was first announced it met with such hearty applause that no doubt could exist in the minds of any one connected with the library as to its eventual usefulness. The community showed its appreciation in several unusual ways. For instance, the entire expense of the planting and grading of the grounds was borne by friends; so, too, with the erection of book shelves in the reading rooms, most of the decorations, and over half the cost of the stack room. At least one hundred people gave time and services that at a reasonable estimate would easily be worth three thousand dollars. An active president, with winning ways about him, in shape of Mr. Williamson, explains much and accomplishes much.

Before the books were nearly ready for the shelves came a gift of five hundred volumes of real importance for such a collection from Dr. Howard James Savage, a Scarsdale resident, formerly connected with the English departments of Harvard, Tufts, Radcliffe, Bryn Mawr, and now with the Carnegie Foundation. It was followed by announcement of a gift of $50 from Mrs. James Baird for purchase of nature books, a field Mrs. Baird had so capably demonstrated as under her control by her design of the rock garden for the Scarsdale Golf Club.

These instances of public appreciation of the new building were amply confirmed on the third Saturday in October when the building was formally opened to the adults of the community. The children and young folks had their innings the next Saturday when Miss Mary T. Haugh, children's librarian at the Fordham branch of the New York Public Library, came to tell stories, read from books, and give the youngsters a convincing demonstration of the entranc-

THE EXTENSION BUILT TO HARMONIZE WITH THE MAIN BUILDING CONTAINS THE BOOKSTACK

ing future that lay before them within the library walls.

Expressing this interest by means of figures brings out the fact that for the first month and a half over five hundred adult card holders registered, with eighty-five children. Circulation amounted to eighty-six volumes a day, with twenty-eight hours of opening for the week.

Tho Scarsdale had no library a year ago and had no hunger for library attitude or habit, now that the doors have been open these few weeks there is scarcely a soul in the village who gives a thought to things outside his daily grind but wonders how the village managed to get along so many a year without a library, and gives daily thanks that so attractive an introduction to the world of books is now before them, thanks to an enlightened and public spirited board of officials, thanks to such generous friends as Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson, Dr. Savage, Mrs. Baird, and the friends who gave money and services to get the new building finished. Congratulations go to Mrs. Rymer also for her success in making the reading rooms as attractive and inviting in furniture and decoration as the titles on the shelves. Her success in securing an air of homelike books is shown by the photographs here reproduced.

DEMOCRACY AND THE LIBRARY

POLICIES of the administrators of American public libraries are not the policies of individuals, setting themselves up as censors or arbiters, but are courses dictated by public opinion of the country, according to Arthur E. Bostwick in the *Atlantic Bookshelf* for October ("Some Critics of the Public Library," p. 39-45). "Those who are lamenting the decay of democracy are invited to make a study of the history of the American public library for the past fifty years. They will find that in this field—and I suspect that it is typical—the dear public has generally had its way." Trouble starts when the library's masters cannot agree, and most of this trouble is connected in one way or another with book selection. Dr. Bostwick once had occasion to buy books in the Czech language in a city where there was a large Bohemian colony. About half were Catholics and half were radical freethinkers. Realizing that many books would be anathema to one or the other of these parties, he organized a committee composed of equal parts of the two to prepare his book list. When he realized that the meetings had turned into free fights and the book list had made no progress, he disbanded the committee. A group of intelligent freethinkers were asked to make a list, which was submitted to a Catholic priest of scholarship and character, who was asked to cross out all titles to which he objected. The residue was purchased for the library. Dr. Bostwick continued the plan with apparently satisfactory results, since he now possesses "a large illuminated certificate, setting forth in the Czech tongue the excellences of my character and thanking me for my services to the colony."

The admission of books to libraries under some kind of restriction, altho intended to be a step in the direction of liberality, has been on the whole productive of more adverse criticism than downright exclusion. It must be repeated that these elaborate arrangements for segregating doubtful books are not made in any paternalistic spirit, but in an attempt to give the majority of the public what it wants.

Encouragement of Research, being the report of a committee of the American Library Institute, has been reprinted from the October number of *Libraries*. The pamphlet contains also the constitution and by-laws and a list of the four score fellows of the ideally hundred-membered Institute.

PUBLIC LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION IN THE UNITED STATES 1918-1925

A Partial Bibliography. Edited by Letha Marion Davidson, Wisconsin, 1923; Alberta Louise Brown, Wisconsin, 1923; Karl Brown, Albany, 1925; David J. Haykin, Albany, 1925; and Lester D. Condit, Albany, 1926

Concluded from the LIBRARY JOURNAL *for May 1, 1927**

PUBLICITY AND PUBLICATIONS (CON.)

COMMUNITY STUDIES (SURVEYS)

New Orleans, La. 1922:11.
Census in grade schools conducted to find what books children like.

Pittsburgh, Pa. 1922:4-5.
Record of users of five typical books (non-fiction) during period of four months.

St. Joseph, Mo. 1920-21:7-8.
Circulation department makes occupation index of registered borrowers; useful to order department and as mailing list for new book notices.

St. Louis, Mo. 1922-23:18.
Map showing distributing facilities; nature of collection indicated.

—— 1922-23:8, 21, 77-109.
Distribution: details, illus. charts, discussion.

Toledo, Ohio. 1923 (center spread).
Library map of Toledo, with general statistics and key.

Youngstown, Ohio. 1924.
Map showing library service.

PSYCHOLOGY OF PUBLICITY

Dillon, Dorothy. Psychology and methods of advertising a branch library. *Chicago Pub. Lib. Staff News.* 1:17-18. Nov. 1922.

Lewis, Sarah V. Book advertising, wise and otherwise. LIB. JOUR. 47:764. Sept. 15, 1922.

Gregory, Winifred. Getting to the people the books they do not want. *Pub. Libs.* 30:289-293. June 1925.
Publicity.

Library publicity. *Pub. Libs.* 24:198-200. June 1919.
A discussion of theory.

Martin, W. E. Advertiser in the library. *Pub. Libs.* 25:305-308. June, 1920.
Specific and useful.

Plaister, C. D. Publicity. *Iowa Lib. Comm. Bull.* 8:72-76. Jan. 1918.
First principles of publicity for the small town.

Publicity from another angle. *S. D. Lib. Bull.* 5:1. Mar. 1920.
Publicity as it reacts on appropriations.

GENERAL METHODS

Compton, C. H. Library advertising. *N. H. Pub. Libs.* 15:135-136. Mar. 1919.
Advocates co-operation by means of general publicity bureau.

Dench, E. A. Putting your library in the movies. LIB. JOUR. 43:71-73. Feb. 1918.
Motion picture publicity on a large scale.

Factory service. *Pub. Libs.* 26:79-80. Feb. 1921.
Some original ideas and workable plans for factory publicity.

Hazeltine, M. E. Checklist of library publicity methods. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 15:91-94; 121-125. Apr.-May, 1919.
Published also as a reprint in a separate form. Bibliography.

Johnson, J. R. Selling the library idea. LIB. JOUR. 45:105-106. Feb. 1, 1920.
Proposed publicity methods of the American Library Association, including the publicity book wagon.

Kaiser, John B. Public library publicity. LIB. JOUR. 47:648. Aug. 1922.
An annotated bibliography to accompany a lecture on the principles and practices of library publicity, given at the University of Washington Library School.

Kerr, Willis H. Report of publicity committee. *A. L.A. Proceedings.* 43:141-142. 1921.
A plan for an American Library Association book wagon; not yet tried for lack of funds.

Miller, Emily V. D. Public library advertises books on all jobs. *American City.* 21:87. July 1919.
Publicity at Birmingham, Ala.; new slogans.

Open night. *Pub. Libs.* 30:377. July 1925.
Methods tried at the Woburn (Mass.) Public Library to bring more people into the library.

Parkinson, H. O. Direct-by-phone advertising to children. LIB. JOUR. 47:810. Oct. 1. 1922.

Windram, H. H. All in the day's work; drama. *Pub. Libs.* 25:246-249. May 1920.
A short play detailing library work. For advertising purposes.

Publicity plan of the Morgantown library Association. *N. C. Lib. Comm. Bull.* 6:54-55. June 1925.

Grand Rapids, Mich. 1923-24:46.
Branch librarian calls at homes of non-card holders within half-mile radius; 12% did not know library was in neighborhood.

—— 1925:49.
Radio talks given to members of staff on the use of the library.

Oakland, Calif. 1924-25:13.
Talks on children's literature and allied subjects given by branch librarians before neighborhood groups of Parent-Teacher Association.

Portland, Ore. 1921:15.
Postals sent to new mothers, new citizens, and other special classes.

St. Louis, Mo. 1920-21:58.
Divoll branch checks marriages and births in daily papers; have appropriate reading lists on postal cards.

—— 1923-24:31.
Telephone service supervised by buildings superintendent.

It is planned to bring this bibliography up to date later and to reprint the whole in permanent form.
—ED. L. J.

LIBRARY PRINTING

Hyde, Dorsey W. House organ as a factor in library service. LIB. JOUR. 45:199-203. Mar. 1, 1920.
What should the content be?

BULLETINS

Buffalo, N. Y. 1921:21.
Mimeographed staff paper inaugurated.
Davenport, Iowa. 1924:10.
Bulletin changed from quarterly to bi-monthly.
Grand Rapids, Mich. 1925:41.
July-August *Bulletin* includes list of Grand Rapids authors represented on the shelves; results in filling of gaps by authors' presentation copies.
Haverhill, Mass. 1921:26.
Old bulletin discontinued; monthly started.

CIRCULARS

New Brunswick, N. J. 1924:5.
Reprints of publicity material distributed from loan desk.
Oakland, Calif. 1921-22:7 1924-25:10.
Issue bi-monthly *Municipal Bulletin* for public officials.

LISTS

Pratt Institute Free Library. Reading lists in library science, part 1. Boston: Boston Book Co., 1902. 25c. Pam.
A contribution to the solution of library problems of the nineteenth century.
Boston, Mass. 1920-21:45-46; 1921-22:32-34; 1922-23: 35-37; 1923-24:34-36; 1924-25:40-42.
Complete list and contents of publications for year.
Brockton, Mass. 1920:19; 1921:14.
Special reading lists noted.
Brooklyn, N. Y. 1920:26-27; 1921:31; 1922:27; 1923: 29.
Publications noted.
Buffalo, N. Y. 1920:11.
List: "Our Immigrants of Foreign Tongues in Their Old Homes and in America." compiled by Eisler, noted.
—— 1921:13; 1922:12-13; 1924:12.
Reading lists noted.
Chicago, Ill. 1922:27.
Printed catalogs: cumulated book bulletin; fiction; non-fiction.
Cleveland, Ohio. 1921-22:15.
List: "First Books of 50 Trades."
—— 1922-23:18.
Titles of short lists noted.
—— 1923-24:27-29.
Lists and bibliographies scattered; noted.
Davenport, Ia. 1920:12.
"Hero stories" reading list noted.
Denver, Colo. 1920:11.
Special lists for foreign readers.
—— 1921:8, 9.
Graded, annotated lists for children.
Elizabeth, N. J. 1921:8.
Special boy scout reading list.
Erie, Pa. 1920-21:7; 1921-22:7; 1922-23:8.
Lists noted.
Indianapolis, Ind. 1917-22:12.
Lists on current topics multigraphed; a few titles noted.
Los Angeles, Calif. 1920-21:33.
Books on children's vacation reading lists selected by librarians; annotated by children.
—— 26.
List: 100 novels and tales, noted.
New Bedford, Mass. 1920-4-5; 1922:6.
Publications noted.
Pittsburgh, Pa. 1924:43-46.
Publications.
St. Louis, 1920-21:32-33; 1921-22:33-34; 1922-23:30-31; 1923-24:32-35; 1924-25:35-36.
List of publications.
Salt Lake City, Utah. 1921:9.
Helping Pacific Northwest Library association in printing union list of blind books.
Springfield, Mass. 1923:11.
Note of publications.
Tacoma, Wash. 1919-1920:27.
Important special lists mentioned.
Youngstown, Ohio. 1924.
Revised list of "Books on the Industries of Youngstown."

NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY

Bleyer, W. G. Writing library news. *A.L.A. Proceedings*. 44:375-378. 1922.
Syllabus used in his course of five lectures at the meeting of 1922. Mr. Bleyer's book *Newspaper Writing and Editing*, Houghton, 1913, is also helpful.
Hunt, Carl. Making the library better known. *Pub. Libs.* 23:263-264. June 1918.
An editor's instructions to librarians in preparing news.
Johnson, Alfonso. Publicity for libraries. *Library Messenger*. 2:8-16. Nov. 1921.
Publicity from the newspaper point of view.
Johnston, W. D. Newspaper publicity for libraries. *Pub. Libs.* 26:166-468. Oct. 1921.
Constructive ideas.
Library literature to the fore. LIB. JOUR. 45:355-356. April 15, 1920.
A discursive bibliography of articles about libraries in the general periodical press, including business and technical journals. Covers broader phases of library work of interest to the general readers. Supplemented by "Recent Articles on Library Work," in LIB. JOUR. 45:407. May 1, 1920.
Newfield, L. E. Library publicity. *Cal. News Notes*. 17:263-265. July 1919.
A small newspaper point of view. Stresses human interest in statistics.
Newspaper publicity for Indiana libraries. *Lib. Occ.* 5:245. Oct. 1919.
A survey of publicity in Indiana up to 1919.
Van Buren, Maud. Newspaper publicity. *Pub. Libs.* 25:264-265. May 1920.
How to prepare material.
Manchester, N. H. 1924:8.
Series of newspaper articles on work of library.

SIGNS AND POSTERS

An out-of-door bulletin board. LIB. JOUR. 44:713-714. Nov. 1919.
Billboard publicity for libraries. *Pub. Libs.* 24:121. April 1919.
Bostwick, Arthur E. The library and commercial art. *Spec. Libs.* 10:61-64. April 1919.
How to judge publicity signs as to artistic values.
Ford, F. H. Poster bulletins. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 14:89-91. April 1918.
Furbish, D. R. Administration of a library bulletin board; by D. R. Furbish and E. E. Jolliffe. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 18:144-146. June, 1922.
Goode, Velma. Library signs. *N. C. Lib. Bull.* 5:6-8. Mar. 1922.
Guerrier, Edith. Bulletin boards. *N. C. Lib. Bull.* 3:116-117. June 1918.
Hall, S. R. Writing an advertisement. Houghton, 1915. $1.
Useful in planning posters and signs.
Hazeltine, Mary E. Do you believe in signs? *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 18:145-146. June 1922.
Signs as used in the Milwaukee Public Library.

Lathrop, R. M. Poster bulletins at the May fete of the library school. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 14:149-154. June 1918.
Brief bibliography.

Laurson, Edlah. Busy librarian and the poster. *S. D. Lib. Bull.* 5:134-137. Mar. 1919.

Oehler, B. O. Poster bulletins again—aesthetic principles. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 14:146-149. June 1918.
Short bibliography.

Olcott, Florence. Taking the library to a convention. *Spec. Libs.* 13:161-165. Nov. 1922. illus.

Richardson, M. C. Bulletin boards in the library. *N. Y. Libs.* 7:209-210. May 1921.

Ticer, W. F. Advertising the public library. Democrat Printing Co., 1921. 30c. Pam.
Specific, well illustrated; covers variety of methods.

Trezise, F. J. Typography of advertisements. Inland Printer Co., 1921.

DISPLAYS

Becker, M. A. Behind the scenes with an exhibit commitee. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 19:61-63. Mar. 1923.

Burney, M. V. Library exhibit at the Texas state fair. LIB. JOUR. 7:29. Jan. 1. 1922.

Camp, Mrs. W. R. Annual wild flower show—Olivia Raney library, Raleigh, N. C., *N. C. Lib. Bull.* 4:17-17. June 1919.

Exhibit activities. *Spec. Libs.* 16:374-377. Nov. 1925.

Exhibits of library work. LIB. JOUR. 43:139-140. Feb. 1918.
New ideas for bulletin booths at county fairs.

Moe, Gudrun. A financial library exhibit. LIB. JOUR. 50:942. Nov. 15, 1925.
Sample financial library exhibit at convention of American Bankers Association at Atlantic City.

The German book exhibit at Columbia University. LIB. JOUR. 50:905-906. Nov. 1, 1925.

Henshall, Mrs. M. D. State library exhibit of the California state fair and the Oakland land show. *Cal. News Notes.* 14:5-13. Jan. 1919.
Elaborate.

Ingalls, E. C. Corvallis book fair. *Pub. Libs.* 26: 316-317. June 1921.

Library exhibits at Cleveland's building show. *Pub. Libs.* 27:491-492. Oct. 1922.

Library exhibits—at fairs. *S. D. Lib. Bull.* 4:92-94. Sept. 1918.
Exhibits by several South Dakota libraries.

Library publicity thru fairs. *Cal. News Notes.* 15: 32-34. Jan. 1920.
Original ideas for floats, displays, booths, parades, etc.

Making the most of store-front windows. LIB JOUR. 43:36. Jan. 1918.

Marsh, Linnie. School library exhibit at the Los Angeles Liberty Fair. *Wilson Bull.* 1:315-316. March 1919.

Parkinson, Herman O. Exterior show case for book display. Stockton free public library, Stockton, Calif. LIB. JOUR. 46:944. Nov. 1921.
Outdoor bulletin boards as used in the West.

Ranck, Samuel H. Library at a city show. LIB. JOUR. 45:353-355. April 15, 1920.

Routzahn, E. G. A.B.C. of exhibit planning by E. G. Routzahn and M. S. Routzahn. Russell Sage Foundation, 1918. $1.50.
Treats of the purposes, plans and psychology of exhibits, with special reference to actual planning details.

Shannon, Monica. Effective exhibit making. LIB. JOUR. 45:1023. Dec. 15, 1920.
A catalog of publicity ideas.

Try a booth at the fair. *Pub. Libs.* 27:492-493 Oct. 1922.

Walking book of Brobdingnag. LIB. JOUR. 47:261-262. Mar. 15, 1922.
A spectacular idea.

Wead, Eunice. Technique of library exhibits. LIB. JOUR. 47:499-501. June 1, 1922.
For the beginner.

Manchester, N. H. 1924:7.
Float furnished for winter carnival.

St. Louis, Mo. 1921-22.
Showing off the library. Publicity in St. Louis branches.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 1924:7.
Photographs for exhibition loaned by camera club.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

(Concluded from p. 1062)

In the Oregon State Library the most satisfactory thing has been the success of the Little Libraries and the Oregon Children's Book League, first put into operation in October 1927. The Flora J. Carr Library, in memory of one of our librarians who died in 1924, is named "Girls Everywhere" and is sent to the girls in towns of under one thousand people. The library's "Opportunity Reading List" for men in prison has been quite widely used by people out of prison, and has been a source of comfort to those inside the walls.

Twenty-three libraries receive from 50c. to $1 per capita; forty-seven libraries less than 50c. Seven of our county libraries have 50c. or more, and three have less. Of the one hundred and four libraries, seventy are now tax supported. The per capita average expenditure for the State is 48c. There are thirty-nine per cent of the people in Oregon actual card holders in public libraries.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

No new public libraries have been established. Five public library associations have been incorporated; the work of the Public Library Commission, and of the Provincial Library, is being gradually extended in spite of inadequate funds.

The Library Survey of the Province, which has been under way for over a year, has been completed; and the results, with the recommendations of the Library Survey Council have been given to the Provincial Secretary for presentation to the government. A draft of a new Public Libraries Act is under consideration, and will be sent to the Provincial Secretary. In making the Library Survey, C. B. Lester, secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, acted as advisor to the Library Survey Council.

FRESHMAN COURSES IN THE USE OF THE LIBRARY

Replies to a Questionnaire on the Practice of a Group of University Libraries in Offering to Freshmen an Elementary Course on the Use of the Library. Compiled by C. P. Baber, Librarian of Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia.

	Question I	*Question II*	*Question III*	*Question IV*
	Do you offer to undergraduates a course designed to give them elementary instruction in the use of books and libraries—the chief object being to prepare them more intelligently to use the resources of the library in the pursuance of their own studies during their college career?	If such a course is offered by what name is it designated? What period of time does it cover and of how many lecture periods does it consist?	Is such course compulsory or optional and is it offered to students of whatever undergraduate classification or only to Freshmen or to Freshmen and Sophomores?	Does such course offer credit toward a bachelor's degree? If so how much?
Brown Univ.	Not a course; only an orientation lecture supplemented by an hour of observation and practice in reading room.			
Univ. of Chicago	No regular courses. . . First yr. students are required to spend one hour in the library under guidance of designated library assistants.			
Columbia Univ.	There is a certain amount of instruction work done, but it is not done as a definite course for undergraduates.			
Cornell Univ.	Yes.	Bibliography 1. First semester. 2 hrs. per week.	Open to Freshmen and as many others as there is room for.	Yes. 2 hrs.
Dartmouth Col.	The library at present has no course for Freshmen to help them use the library more intelligently. We hope however that such a course may be inaugurated shortly.			
Univ. of Indiana	Only a brief talk by the head of the reference dept. to first year students; entirely optional.			
Univ. of Iowa	Yes.	Library Methods. 1 semester. 1 lecture each week.	Optional. Open to all undergraduates except Freshmen in their first semester.	Yes. 1 hr.
Kans. St. Ag. Col.	Yes.	Library Economics. Covers one hr. per week for one semester.	It is a required course for all students except those enrolled in Veterinary Science and in Engineering courses. Required either in the Freshman or Soph. year. Usually in Freshman year.	Yes. One credit.
Univ. of Mich.	No such elementary course.			

	Question I (cont'd)	*Question II* (cont'd)	*Question III* (cont'd)	*Question IV* (cont'd)
Univ. of Minn.	Yes.	Use of books and Libraries. 2 lectures weekly for 1 quarter.	Optional. Others than Fresh. & Soph. may enroll by special permission of their deans.	Yes. 2 hrs.
Univ. of Mo.	The Library is not offering courses in Library Methods.			
Univ. of N. Car.	No. Only instruction consists of a Library Visit during Freshman Week.			
Univ. of N. Dak.	Yes.	Elementary Library Science. 1 semester—18 periods.	Optional. Free to all.	Yes. 1 hr.
Northwestern Univ.	Sorry, but thus far we have only been giving the 1 hr. talk to Freshmen on the use of the Library.			
Oberlin Col.	Yes.	Bibliography. 2. 2nd semester. 36 periods.	Optional. Taken largely by Freshmen, but is a general elective.	Yes. 2 hrs.
Univ. of Ohio	Yes.	Bibliography 505. Autumn Quarter. 2 hrs. per week.	Elective for all undergraduates.	Yes. 2 hrs.
Univ. of Pa.	No. During my eight years' service here I have felt constantly that a need does exist for some instruction in library methods to some Freshmen.			
Princeton Univ.	No regular course. Instruction to Freshmen consists of a lecture to the whole class, and a library tour.			
Rochester Univ.	Only a series of three lectures with three study assignments and half-hour quiz given to Freshmen during Sub-Freshman week.	The Use of the Library. 1 wk. 3 lecture periods.	Compulsory. Freshmen only.	No.
Stanford Univ.	No. We give up one day to each new Freshman class explaining the library and how to use it.			
Univ. of Texas	No. I regret that no such course is offered here. It is needed. It should be a credit course,—perhaps optional.			
U. of Wash.	We do not do anything worth mentioning in the way of trying to train our vast herd of students in the use of the library.			
Yale Univ.	If you will omit the word "elementary" the answer is yes. Many of our students receive elementary instruction in the use of libraries before they come here, or in various freshman courses in history and literature.	Bibliography, 2nd term. 1 hr. per week.	Optional to students in any class.	Yes. One hr.

STATE DOCUMENTS FOR SCHOOL USE

BY JOSEPHINE LESEM

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THIS list aims to indicate how documents of the states may be used to enrich school libraries. The list is composed of documents from Illinois as was the paper, "State Documents in the Schools," printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for September 15 to which this paper forms a supplement. It is not complete but indicates types of publications, and suggests uses for them. No investigation has been made as to whether the documents listed are available for free distribution among libraries of all of the states. Some probably are, others may not be.

SCIENCE

Illinois State Academy of Science

Transactions. Annual.

Subject reference for teachers of biology, botany, zoology, chemistry, physics, health, sanitation, agriculture, geology. Contains some articles on methods and devices. Pupils should, in general, use this material only when referred to it by teacher or librarian for special report or reference.

Illinois Department of Health

Rise and Fall of Disease in Illinois. (Vol. 1 only has been issued so far.)

A most valuable reference work. Suitable for any type of library. A teacher reference. Under proper direction, can be used by pupils. Style easy to follow. Gives history of public health, history of certain diseases in Illinois, and of public health administration in the state. Teachers of community civics and social problems also will find helpful material in it.

Illinois Department of Public Health

Miscellaneous publications.

Often popular in character. Valuable especially in cities, villages, and rural communities where there are no local boards of health.

Educational Health Circulars.

Health News (monthly).

Program for Health Promotion Week. (Annual.)

Useful in health project work. Lists popular pamphlets, posters, films, etc., issued by the Illinois Department of Health.

Department of Conservation: (Illinois and some other states)

Illinois

Trees in Illinois. 1927.

Recommended to teachers and pupils for botany reference, nature study, and hiking clubs; in any situation that makes it possible to develop an interest in outdoors and conservation.

Game and Fish, 1924 and also 1925. (Perhaps an annual publication.) Attractive illustrations; game laws; miscellaneous general information; would be popular with boys.

All of the following publications from states other than Illinois are valuable for rural school libraries and are excellent for supplementary reading in class rooms or for student special reports. Many are related to commercial geography and vocational civics; some may be used in history classes, especially when the lesson turns upon local history.

New York

Rural School Leaflets. Cornell University (State Agricultural College).

Excellently executed. Attractive. Wide range of subjects related to the natural sciences.

Florida

Rural Home Life, 1927.

Quarterly bulletin of the Florida Department of Agriculture. Illustrated. Popular.

Florida and Its Inducements, 1924-5. Florida Department of Agriculture.

Illustrated. Popular.

All Florida. 1925-6. Bureau of Immigration

Illustrated. Popular.

Alabama

Bird and Arbor Day Book, 1923.

Some Birds, Game and Fish of Alabama, 1925.

Birds of Alabama, 1924.

All of these are published by the Alabama Department of Game and Fisheries.

Pennsylvania

In Penn's Wood. Department of Forestry. Bulletin 31.

A Year's Program for Bird Protection in Pennsylvania. Board of Game Commissioners. Bulletin 9.

Guide to Forestry—Book 1. Pennsylvania Dept. of Forestry. Bulletin 26.

How to Know the Trees and Shrubs of Pennsylvania. Department of Forests and Waters. Bulletin 33.

Illustrated. Popular. Small pamphlet.

Pennsylvania Trees. Department of Forestry. Bulletin 11. (1914.)

Especially fine. Complete.

Indiana. Department of Conservation.

Breeding the Skunk. 1921.

Shrubs of Indiana. 1921.

European Corn Borer. Pests. Bees.

Natural Resources of Indiana. 1921.

Miscellaneous pamphlets on parts, memorials, geologic conditions, etc.

GEOGRAPHY (COMMERCIAL AND PHYSICAL)

Geological Survey of Illinois

Reports covering such topics as: Coal, Petroleum, County Surveys.

Topographical regional maps are being made by the United States Government in co-operation with the state.

Valuable in subjects in which the foundations of local geography are important. Probably best used as a teachers' reference; for the average pupil to be used only when carefullly supervised.

The Story of the Geologic Making of Southern Illinois.

Attractively printed and illustrated. Usable by pupils. Popular form.

Department of Agriculture

Publications include soil reports, crop reports, etc.

Bulletins of the Farmers' Institute.

Cover wide range of subjects.

SOCIAL STUDIES

Civics, Economics, History, Sociology

State Historical Society

A. *Special Researches.* Published occasionally.

Illustrative titles: *Kaskaskia Records, George Rogers Clark, County Archives, Illinois and the World War.*

B. *Transactions of the Illinois Historical Society.* Annual.

C. *Journal of the Illinois Historical Society.* Quarterly.

All of these publications are mines of authentic information on local Illinois history and also on national history where events are related to both state and national development. They undoubtedly deserve a wider use.

Illinois Centennial Commission

Illinois Centennial Plays. 1928. Seven pamphlets.

Suggestions for giving the pageant and six little plays representing six epochs in Illinois history.

Publications of Departments

Each department publishes an annual report. The most important of these from the point of the school are those of the departments of Agriculture, Labor, Public Works and Buildings (Highways), Purchases and Construction (Waterways), Public Welfare (Welfare Institutions), Public Health (*Health News*—monthly), Trade and Commerce, Fire Prevention, Illinois Commerce Commission, Conservation (Fish, game).

Most of these reports are of great importance to the junior and senior high school teachers of civics and of vocational and social economics. They can be used by some pupils, but in the main pupils do not use them advantageously without help and direction.

Some Departments publish periodicals. Among these are:

Department of Public Welfare

Welfare Magazine. Monthly.

Teachers of sociology, vocations, civics, ought to follow this publication. All libraries might well carry it as it is of interest to readers generally.

Department of Labor

The Labor Bulletin. Monthly.

Very good for teachers of social studies, older pupils, brighter and most keenly interested ones.

Department of Health

Health News. Monthly.

Special Publications

Parks and Memorials of the State of Illinois. Department of Public Works and Buildings.

Attractive, popular in style. Valuable historically.

Official Report of the Illinois Commission of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association to the Governor of Illinois and the General Asembly. 1927.

The Illinois Blue Book. Biennial.

The most generally used and most popular of state documents. Contains information of the best organization of the state legislature and government during each session; the state constitution; valuable material on state history; something suggestive of practically all state departments and activities. Should be in every school library and on the desk of every civics teacher in the state.

Report of the Directors under the Civil Administrative Code.

Annual reports of the departments bound into a single volume. In general would recommend the separate report for library and class room use. Some value, however, in having all bound together.

Handbook of the Illinois Legislature.

Published by the clerk of the House and the secretary of the Senate.

Of special value in civics classes and in any school situations in which the study of campaigns and legislation develops

Counties of Illinois: Their Origin and Evolution. Secretary of State.

Excellent.

Official List of State, County and Other Officers of Illinois. Secretary of State.

Session Laws. Secretary of State.

Digest of Laws before the General Assembly.

Published during each session and shows status and contents of each bill that has been introduced. Legislative Reference Bureau.

Copies of Bills pending before the General Assembly. Clerk of House and Secretary of Senate.

These need to be carefully selected. A few samples only would be needed.

Among publications of special value to teachers of vocational civics, vocations and vocational and educational advisers are:

A. Laws, such as the Workmen's Compensation Act published by the Department of Labor; the laws for licensing and examining doctors, barbers, beauty culturists, etc., published by the Department of Education and Registration; and *Laws, Rules and Classification of the Illinois State Civil Service*, published by the State Civil Service Commission.

B. *Publications of the Vocational Education Board*, which deal with vocational agriculture and home economics. Mainly of interest and value to teachers, and the *Welfare Magazine* published by Department of Public Welfare.

EDUCATIONAL

Of professional value to school administrators and teachers.

Department of Public Instruction, Illinois

A. Problems of Administration:

Books, Maps and Charts in Recognized High Schools. Circular 178, November 1923.
Also of special interest to high school librarians.

Representative Illinois High School Buildings. Circular 214.

Educational Press Bulletin. Department of Public Instruction. Monthly.
School statistics. Vocational and industrial education.

B. For teacher guidance and help:

Aids to Teachers and School Directors of the One Teacher Schools. Circular 219.

A Program for Study and Instruction in One Teacher Schools. Circular 210.

Peace and Memorial Day. Annual.
Programs, inspirational history, or civics.

Bird and Arbor Day. Annual.
Programs, inspirational sciences.

Publications of the University of Illinois Bureau of Educational Research, deal with a wide range of subjects: Class room methods, and summarizations of educational research in various fields. Occasionally based upon the original researches of the bureau. The State Normal Schools also publish bulletins. Illustrations below are taken from the quarterly of the Illinois State Normal University.

Methods of Testing School Children for Defects of Vision and Hearing. July 1918—Series 16, No. 68.

The Elements of Efficiency. Oct. 1922—Series 21, No. 85.

Arithmetical Expression and Analysis. Jan. 1921—Series 19, No. 78.

HOME ECONOMICS

Material on home economics material is for the most part issued by the experiment and extension divisions of state universities and agricultural schools. A list on material in this field was published in the June number of the *Book Bulletin* of the Chicago Public Library. In its final form it will include national publications as well as those of the states.

THE RHODE ISLAND SCHOOL OF DESIGN LIBRARY

BY MARY S. PUECH

Librarian, Rhode Island School of Design, Providence, R. I.

THE Library of the Rhode Island School of Design, like most libraries which have become essential parts of an institution, had its modest beginning with the opening of the School, in October, 1878. A number of books had been bequeathed and donated, magazines and catalogs had accumulated, also photographs of paintings, sculpture and historic buildings, a goodly number, to which were added, at the request of the instructors, books on architecture, painting, design, jewelry, weaving and the other arts and crafts which it was the aim of the School to teach. Always the book that was most needed was the next acquired. The selection of these books must have been by experts for many of those purchased in those early days have been replaced several times and are still among the Library's most valued possessions.

When the Waterman Street building was opened the books were kept in a bookcase in one corner of the office and were under the protection of one of the Museum attendants who cataloged them in time that could be spared from other duties. Each year brought in gifts of great value and in a short time, these far outnumbered the purchases. More bookcases were provided and the corner of the office received the dignified title of "the library." This was in 1908, and it was during this year that the collection of books on art owned by Mr. Walter Manton was donated as a memorial to him by his widow. Following closely upon this gift came the hundred and fifty books, in fact the entire art library of Mrs. Russell, covering many subjects from painting, architecture and sculpture to furniture, costume and even needlework. There were catalogs of noted exhibitions, and scrapbooks of cartoons, and clippings on art from the newspapers as early as the sixties, and first editions of books now out of print. Soon after came the gift of a number of books from the library of Mr. Richard Canfield, chief among them and of never failing interest to student, instructor and collector thruout all these years, *The Etched Work of Whistler* by Edward Kennedy, published by the Grolier Club of New York, and the beautiful and valuable catalogs of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's collections of miniatures, Chinese porcelains, paintings and drawings.

The chief activity of the library now, however, was not mere acquisition. Its most important function was to make the material in its possession accessible to the people who needed it. The number of books had increased

to two thousand and the photographs to six thousand. The corner of the office was entirely inadequate. Two rooms on the second floor were set aside for the exclusive use of the library. The Library Committee, consisting at that time of Mrs. Jesse H. Metcalf, Mr. Huger Elliott, the director of the School, and Mr. Henry Hunt Clarke, head of the Design Department, at a meeting in the spring of 1909, called Miss Eliza Buffington, a graduate of Vassar with library training, to the post of librarian. Miss Buffington was given time to visit several museums and art schools and study their methods and classification. After much research, she devised a classification based on the Dewey decimal system, and suited to the needs of both the School and the Museum. The same classification is used for lantern slides and photographs and during these fifteen years it has proved a very workable one. The rooms were well provided with shelves and cases for the photographs and reproductions and made a very comfortable abiding place for about ten years. When every inch of space was shelved and occupied, a gallery was built in one room, the adjoining coat room was taken in, an alcove stolen from the hall, and floor space given to cases until the students hardly had room to use the books and files.

When the new museum was completed, the library was moved downstairs into the rooms known as the autotype and pottery rooms. The spacious front room, with its large arched windows overlooking the old First Baptist Church, was furnished with shelves for standard sized books, with space below for oversized books, and roller shelves for publications in portfolio form, which contain reproductions of textiles, or lace, drawings of the old masters, sculpture, mural decoration, old maps and a notably large collection of architectural plates. There is now space in which to use and display the very rare books which had been accumulating for years and packed away. The bookcases on one side of the room have glass doors, and the alternate ones have been fitted with removable panels of plaster board, on which can be hung small exhibitions of student work or plates from the folios. An endeavor is made to place in the panels material relating to the students' problems as they are being worked out.

Two beautiful old carved tables hold the centre of the room and serve for study and the display of new books. In addition are five well lighted study tables. A stand for reference books and the magazine file complete the furnishing of the room.

In the back room are the files of mounted photographs and reproductions. They are classified and arranged under very specific headings, tho not cataloged, and the students have no difficulty in finding what they need. There are in this room also files of unmounted reproductions clipped from magazines and old books, arranged in envelopes and filed alphabetically under the subject, which are especially useful and popular with the students. Here they can locate very quickly the unit of composition required. The librarian for some time kept a record of tse questions, from which these subject headings were worked out. The demand might be for a bull-ring, a wind-mill, a pirate, a cobra, a crying baby, or a line drawing of the Venus of Milo.

Another loose leaf file is devoted entirely to clippings from architectural magazines.

The children of the Saturday classes have a file of their own embracing every subject their instructors may require, and this they enjoy using without guidance.

In this room are also available files of the bulletins, reports and exhibition catalogs of the most important museums and sales catalogs of the large galleries.

Students are permited to take out text books and reproductions for home use, but the Library is primarily intended for reference. Neither instructor nor student can benefit by a library if its resources are scattered. The library is a laboratory, and with the exception of two locked cases of especially valuable books they have access to every corner of it.

The Library Committee meets every month during the school year and decides upon the expenditures of its funds and the selection of the books which are submitted by the book dealers or asked for by the instructors. The Library has a very generous appropriation for maintenance and a small appropriation for books for Museum use. Its principal fund for books is the annual gift of Mrs. Jesse H. Metcalf who in 1909 began giving to the library a generous sum of money, which she doubled in 1911 and again in 1926. A fund established by the heirs of Mr. Englehardt C. Ostby is devoted to the purchase of books on jewelry and metal work and is quite adequate. Many valuable books are given from time to time by Mrs. Radeke in memory of Dr. Gustav Radeke.

The Library was designed to be a specialized collection of books for student use, for the use of the Museum staff, and for research in art. It is the intention also that members of the Corporation and the community at large who are not yet familiar with the scope of the library and its treasures will avail themselves of the opportunities it offers for the study of ancient and modern art.

The collection now contains 6,893 books, 17,421 mounted reproductions, 5,138 lantern slides and 845 postcards.

RUNNING A NEWSPAPER LIBRARY

FOUR great newspaper libraries and the "morgues" of five smaller newspapers were described at the Washington conference of the Special Libraries Association, by their administrators, whose talks are included in the valuable newspaper library number of *Special Libraries* for October.

The library of the *New York Herald-Tribune* was the largest and most thoroly organized of those described. It is made up of an adequate reference library of several thousand volumes, two separate tho closely co-ordinated files, the biographical, with half a million individual folders, and the subject index with about three thousand general subjects and subdivisions, according to D. G. Rogers, its librarian. These files contain every piece of news concerning the individual or subject that appeared from various news sources which come to the notice of the library staff. Many of these records date back forty years. Clippings are obtained from every responsible metropolitan newspaper, exchange and foreign papers, magazines and pamphlets. The work of each member of the library staff of nine is laid out on definite lines, and each worker specializes in one duty, while being familar with the general work of the department. The library is open every day in the year from 9 a.m. to 4 a.m.

The reference department effects a large annual saving in telegraph and cable tolls, by providing the background and facts inadequately dealt with in telegraph and cable copy reaching the editor's desk. The paris edition office of the *New York Herald-Tribune* has bound volumes of the *Herald-Tribune*. Stories of interest to Europe are cabled there with reference to date, page and column in their bound files to provide the necessary background.

Each clipping in the clipping file is dated with an automatic dating stamp and carries the name of the paper or periodical from which it was obtained. A specially made two-foot rule is used to cut papers, and is found much faster than and superior in every way to scissors. The biographical files are seven-drawer steel cabinets. The drawers are divided into two sections, holding 5x8 folders. Each drawer holds approximately 1,500 folders and expansion envelopes. Clippings are filed in the folders in alphabetical order with notation as to profession, etc. Folders for prominent persons are minutely subdivided.

Colored cards are used for cross reference. When a death is reported the folder for the individual is removed from the regular file and placed in a separate cabinet together with the death notice or obituary filed in the folder. The date of the death is indicated on the front of the envelope for quick reference. The subject system used is particularly adapted for newspaper use, being simple and flexible. Each file unit is of steel, four drawers, correspondence size. Envelopes used are 9x11 inches at the top only, so that clippings may be filed without removing the envelope.

The card index is the key to the subject files. Four by six cards are used. There is a card for each envelope in the subject file cabinets. Cross-reference cards are placed in the same card index. A cross reference card for "Campaign Expenses," for instance, may read "For clippings on campaign expenses and funds see Elections—Campaign Funds: also—Congress: Senate—Investigations—Campaign Expenses."

Until a subject becomes active enough for an envelope the clippings are filed in the "General" envelope of the subject. If the division grows the material is taken from that envelope and a separate sub-division of the subject is made. As envelopes fill, clippings are put in chronological date or name order and placed in the transfer files. The envelopes hold clippings four columns wide and clippings are filed in from one to four volumes but in date or name order.

The *Washington Evening Star* is able to simplify its library because of its close touch with the District of Columbia Public Library and its elaborate index to the bound volumes of the *Star* dating back to the day seventy-five years ago when the newspaper was first published. The *Detroit News* employs two persons to index all editions of that paper and file the cards—usually about 275— before closing time of the day following publication. A summary of the item is typed on the card.

The "One-Man" newspaper libraries described in this number include the Dayton (Ohio) *Journal and Herald;* the Decatur (Ill.) *Herald;* the Sheboygan (Mich.) *Press;* the Camden (N. J.) *Courier;* and the Akron (Ohio) *Beacon Journal.* Harry Pence, librarian of the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, also describes entertainingly his progress from the one-man stage.

THE University of Chicago will offer four fellowships of $1,000 each for the academic year 1929-30 in its Graduate Library School. The fellowships are awarded by the President on the recommendation of the Committee on Fellowships and Scholarships. Applications must be in the hands of the Committee on or before March 1, 1929.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

DECEMBER 15, 1928

THE library year 1928 was notable for progress in international, interregional and interstate relationship of happy accomplishment or augury. The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace made possible the visit of the A. L. A. delegation to Mexico and the return visit of Mexican librarians to the West Baden conference and to library centers in the East and also the important work, under American auspices, in the Vatican Library at Rome, facilitated by the Pope, himself once a librarian. This will be a fitting prelude to the first international conference, to be held at Rome the last fortnight in June, for which arrangements have been making during the present year by the international committee provided for last year at the Edinburgh international conference. The library pilgrims, headed by Dr. Koch who will present in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for 1929 a series of papers fully recording this remarkable library pilgrimage, received exceptional courtesies thruout Europe, and it is to be hoped that a similar tour may be made next year under the same leadership on the way to Rome. The visit to America of M. Roland-Marcel, administrator of the Bibliothèque Nationale, will lead to important international development in years to come. The Institut International de Bibliographie, holding its meeting at Cologne in connection with the journalistic exposition there, formally authorized the transfer of the great Brussels repertoire to Geneva if and when arrangements for it shall there be made, possibly under the auspices of the League of Nations Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and in the Rockefeller library building when that is completed. The survey of the South African library situation by State Librarian Ferguson of California and Mr. S. A. Pitt, Glasgow's librarian, is now under way, to be completed in a report next year. At home the close relations between the Canadian and United States portions of the A. L. A. have been exemplified in the survey of the library situation in British Columbia, made at the request of the Provincial Library authorities, by Secretary Lester of the Wisconsin Library Commission. The Southeastern and Southwestern Library Associations so arranged their meetings in time and place as to make a general gathering of southern librarians possible, while the Minnesota State Association arranged its meeting close to the borderline of North Dakota so that part of its sessions were held within the latter state as an interstate meeting. New Hampshire showed itself truly a sister state, while Vermont was recovering from the floods, by providing facilities for Vermont librarians in the New Hampshire summer school.

DEATH and an unusual number of retirements from prominent positions have caused many changes during 1928, besides those in usual course. Dr. W. Dawson Johnston passed away in Washington, when early recovery was hoped for, closing a life of long library relations and value, incidentally notable for his volume on the history of the Library of Congress, to whose service he had returned, and for his pioneer work in the Johnston-Mudge volume respecting special collections in libraries. The retirement of Clement W. Andrews after his great development of the John Crerar Library in Chicago and his manifold services to the A. L. A. and the death of his associate Edward D. Tweedell, who had also served the library profession most helpfully, led to the promotion of J. Christian Bay as chief librarian, the appointment of Randall French as assistant librarian; and the return of Aksel G. S. Josephson as consultant, in the John Crerar Library. Harvard University lost its director of libraries in the death of Professor Archibald Cary Coolidge, who had given largely of his ability and his fortune, to be succeeded by another scholar in the Department of History, Professor Robert Pierpont Blake, and the retirement, after thirty years of service as university librarian, of the honored and veteran William Coolidge Lane, whose name will always be associated with the important early work of the A. L. A., caused the promotion of Alfred C. Potter to that post. John H. Leete, director of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh, also retired, making way for Ralph Munn as his successor, followed at Flint, Mich., by William Webb of Detroit. Two trustees who deserve mention because of their generous and exceptional service, James G. White of Cleveland and J. Randolph Coolidge, second to go from us of that noted quartette of brothers, named from American patroits who were their forebears, left gaps which it will be difficult to fill.

THE usual chain of transfers and successions took place within the year. The late Professor Root was succeeded at Oberlin by Julian S. Fowler from the University of Cincinnati, and he in turn by Edward A. Henry, who had been acting director of the Chicago University Libraries. Frederick C. Hicks exchanged the Columbia law librarianship for that of the Yale University Law School. Raymond L. Walkley leaves the University of Maine library to reorganize that at Tufts College, and is succeeded by Louis T. Ibbotson who has been associated chiefly with Duke University. Indianapolis suffers a serious loss as Charles E. Rush becomes librarian and professor at Teachers College in New York, while the place of Luther L. Dickerson, who succeeds him, will be taken at A. L. A. headquarters by F. K. W. Drury from Brown University, becoming secretary and executive for adult education. Asa Don Dickinson is loaned, on leave by the University of Pennsylvania, for special work for Doubleday, Doran and Company. Earl N. Manchester's appointment to the librarianship of Ohio State University left a vacancy at the University of Kansas filled by Charles M. Baker of the University of North Carolina. Prof. Carleton B. Joeckel joins the University of Michigan Library to take the place of Prof. Sidney B. Mitchell, who returns to California, and his place at Berkeley is taken by Miss Susan T. Smith from Sacramento. Miss Fanny Borden is promoted from the reference librarianship at Vassar College to take Miss Adelaide Underhill's place as chief librarian there. Willis H. Kerr, who made his mark as educator and librarian in Kansas, becomes director of all the Claremont College libraries, including Pomona College. At Queens University in Kingston, Ontario, E. Cockburn Kyte, formerly assistant secretary of the Library Association, is imported from the mother country to take the place left vacant by Prof. van Patten. Jackson E. Towne goes South from New York University to become librarian of the George Peabody Institute Library at Nashville, and in Mississippi James R. Gulledge become librarian of the Mississippi Agricultural College, succeeding Whitman Davis who goes to the State University. Miss Helen Sharpless, from Haverford College, succeeds at Earlham College, in the other Quaker town of Richmond, Ind., Harlow Lindley, who goes to the Hayes Memorial and Historical Library at Fremont, Ohio. Miss Theresa Hitchler is succeeded at the Brooklyn Public Library by Miss Grace Tobey as she retires from the twenty-seven years service as head cataloger, well-beloved by many librarians, to share the home with an intimate friend in Massachusetts.

IN the library school field the University of Chicago has made a good start in post-graduate education for librarianship by selecting its first class, including four scholarships awarded to librarians already of experience from Indianapolis Public Library, the Yale University Library, the University of Wisconsin Library School, and the Vancouver Public Library, British Columbia. The University of Minnesota has established what is practically a library school thru the new Department of Library Instruction under Librarian Walter as director. The University of Toronto has taken over the Ontario Library School for development into a university library school. In New Jersey the start of a library school has been made at the State College for Women under the capable direction of Miss Clara E. Howard.

OF the outstanding publications in bibliography and library economy of the year the most important is the great *United States Catalog*, a huge volume of 3164 pages, weighing twenty-five pounds, perhaps the largest single volume to go thru the mails. Superseding the last complete *Catalog* issued sixteen years ago, with supplements in 1917, 1921 and 1924, it covers 190,000 volumes and 575,000 entries of books in print January 1, 1928, and it is especially creditable that this work, of which Mary Burnham is editor, has been put thru within the twelvemonth. Under the ingenious Wilson scheme of pricing according to service, the volume is priced at $24 to $120 and a large sale at the average price will be necessary to cover more than three years' work and an outlay outreaching $100,000. This work compares in importance with the co-operative *Union List of Serials* published last year, for a supplement to which arrangements are already under way; and it is a matter of congratulation that part of the preliminary edition of the *List of Serial Publications of Foreign Governments* has already been sent out for checking by co-operating libraries. Among other bibliographies general in scope are the encyclopædic *Bibliography, Practical, Enumerative, Historical*, by Dr. Van Hoesen and Mr. Walter; the new edition of Miss Mudge's *Guide to Reference Books* now almost ready; the complete edition of the *Standard Catalog for High School Libraries;* Miss Olcott's *Children's Reading;* a third supplement to the *Children's Catalog*, and the recently established *Weekly List of Government Publications*. Asa Don Dickinson's *Best Books of Our Time* deals principally with the field of Belles Lettres; and also there is a new edition of the *Standard Catalog, Fiction Section*. The lack of text-books is diminished by

the publication of Mr. Lowe's *Library Administration* and the preliminary editions of Miss Fargo's *School Library Administration* and Mr. Drury's *Book Selection*. The Newark Public Library has revised its *Picture Collection*, welcome especially for its list of subject headings; the specialist greets Miss Voegelein's *List of Educational Subject Headings* and the end of the year brings Mr. Merrill's long looked for *Code for Classifiers*, a tentative limited edition of which issued in 1914 had become almost a myth to many inquirers. There are still too few detailed library directories, handbooks and histories: especially valuable therefore is the *Handbook of Washington Information Resources* by Mr. Hyde and Mr. Price; Mr. Severance's brief *History of the University of Missouri* fills a gap in the university library field; while Miss Wilson's *Survey of Libraries in the New East* contains a wealth of information on libraries which have close relations with the American library world.

THE accomplishment in library building is scarcely as noteworthy as last year. The cornerstone has been laid for the new Yale library, already partially under roof; Dartmouth College has dedicated its important new library; Wesleyan at Middletown, Conn., has opened its less imposing but beautiful new library building; and Knox College at Galesburg, Ill., has also celebrated dedication. In colleges many library buildings well begun this year belong more properly to next year's record. But Brooklyn has to wait still longer before occupying the externally completed west wing of its central library because the powers that be have ordained that the next million dollars shall be spent on the foundation for the rest of the building instead of for equipping the wing. The Jones Library at Amherst has reached the *ne plus ultra* in sumptuousness, the acme of a village library, in its new building, while on the other hand, as at Scarsdale, N. Y., and Dorset, Vt., old buildings of notable architecture have been saved and reshaped for the purposes of the local library—an admirable precedent. For the most part the architectural accomplishments of the year are in good buildings for branch or other modest libraries such as those described in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for December 1.

BUT after all, as should be noted from year to year, library progress should be measured not only by events and achievements which can be mentioned by name, but by the general trend thru which we go forward in this as in other fields. A beginning has been made in a book post thru the Griest Bill. The importance of the work of women's clubs in library development is shown by the municipalization of many thus modestly started. The county library system is taking root in other states, as translated in Louisiana into the parish system. There is increasing interest in school libraries, developing downward into the grades from the high-school libraries, a most important field for future relations. Book Week has been more generally observed than ever, to the satisfaction of librarians and the good of little readers. It may be noted that the joy of readers in general is heightened by the introduction of what have come to be known as duotones thru the enterprise of the book-cloth manufacturers, and investigation of book papers is proceeding under the careful direction of Mr. Lydenberg.

A SPANISH LITERARY INDEX

THE *Indice de Escritores* by the two Mexican authors, Esperanza Velazquez Bringas and Rafael Heliodoro Valle (Mexico City, Herrero Hermanos sucesores, 1928, paper, 320p.), is a "Who's Who in Literature" for the Spanish speaking world. A rather large percentage of the authors included are Mexican—92 out of a total of 246—a small number are from Spain, and the others are distributed over Central and South America. In addition to these, a few American writers whose work has been especially concerned with Latin America are given. An attempt has been made to give complete bibliographies of the works of these authors, and the biographical information is adequate. This book will be a valuable guide to those libraries desiring to build up a collection in the field of Spanish American literature, as well as a useful reference work.

R. B. DOWNS.

LIBRARY visitors from outside the state have often expressed themselves as particularly interested in a library custom which seems to be carried out in Massachusetts to a greater degree than in other states, tho not peculiar to this Commonwealth. The reference is to the number —eight or ten—of small library clubs and local "neighborhood" groups whose members meet from two to four or five times a year for purposes of discussion of local library problems. Usually there is one speaker not belonging to the group—often not a librarian—but the round table discussions are the main thing. Membership in these small clubs usually leads to membership in the large Massachusetts Library Club or its somewhat smaller sister, the Western Massachusetts Library Club. Thus good fellowship and professional friendliness are promoted, for no library is too large or too small to belong to and take part in these group meetings.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

MIDWINTER MEETINGS

THE American Library Association draws particular attention to the fact that the meetings of the College and University Librarians of the League of Library Commissions and of the Librarians of Large Public Libraries originally scheduled for Thursday afternoon, December 27, will be held on Friday morning, December 28, and that the A. L. A. Council will meet on Thursday afternoon and on Saturday forenoon for discussion of the following matters:

Should library service to schools be administered by school authorities or public library authorities?

The problem stated by Carl Vitz. Discussion.

Journal of Discussion—C. C. Williamson.

Council Committee of Five—H. O. Severance.

League of Nations documents, resolutions from Catalog Section and College and Reference Section—Alice Charlton.

Petitions for Periodicals Section and Section on Work with the Foreign Born—Carl Vitz.

Business Libraries Section, reconsideration of petition—George B. Utley.

Trust fund statement, submitted by Trustees Section and Committee on Library Revenues—Samuel H. Ranck.

Resolution from Board of Education for Librarianship on library school standards—H. W. Craver.

EASTERN COLLEGE LIBRARIANS' CONFERENCE

THE sixteenth conference of Eastern College Librarians was held Saturday, December 1, 1928, at Columbia University, New York, Charles B. Shaw, librarian of Swarthmore College, presiding at the morning session.

Preceding the program, Frederick C. Hicks, law librarian of Yale University, paid a memorial tribute to Dr. W. Dawson Johnston, who died in Washington, November 19, 1928. Mr. Hicks said: "It is especially appropriate that the Conference of Eastern College Librarians pause a minute and pay the highest tribute to the memory of one who was the founder of the Eastern College Librarians when he was librarian of Columbia University." He sketched briefly the various important library posts that Dr. Johnston had held with marked success and said that his work as scholar, as administrator, as a bibliographer, and as an idealist place him in the foremost rank of the library profession. Many of the changes and advanced ideas in library administration that were introduced by Dr. Johnston, and were looked upon with alarm by some, are now accepted and used by many of the leading libraries.

The first paper was on "College and University Library News," given by Ernest J. Reece, with the assistance of students in the School of Library Service, Columbia University. This paper will appear in the first *Yearbook of College Library Work* soon to be published by the A. L. A.

The new business classification for the Baker Library of the Harvard School of Business Administration was presented by the librarian, C. C. Eaton, and by W. P. Cutter, in charge of the classification. Mr. Eaton said "Classification is dry and most uninteresting if you do not know the rules, but when you know the rules you are fascinated by the work." Mr. Cutter told briefly why a new classification for the Baker library had become imperative, and how after careful study of all existing classification schemes, and consultation with Mr. Martel of the Library of Congress and faculty members of the School, this new business classification was made. The system of letter notation follows in principle and plan the expansive classification of Charles Ammi Cutter. In conjunction with the main classification, several supplementary numerical lists have been prepared, designed for use with any division of the main classification for further subdivision. Copies of the classification scheme for Labor were distributed to those interested.

Nelson W. McCombs, librarian of Washington Square Library, New York University, spoke on classed catalogs for departmental libraries. Since his library has recently adopted the Library of Congress Classification, the recataloging of the central collection and its departmental libraries is being organized in line with the best accepted methods, and it was decided that classed catalogs in preference to dictionary catalogs for departmental libraries had decided advantages for their adoption.

Sources of information covering research in progress and university dissertations were presented by Lawrence Heyl, chief of Acquisition Department, Princeton University library, who emphasized the need for an up to date, systematic annual compilation and publication of university dissertations published or in progress. Since the Library of Congress list of American doctoral dissertations does not include those that are not published separately, the compilation of such a list is most urgent, in order to prevent

wasted and duplicated effort on the part of research scholars. Following his paper and suggestion for the compilation of such a list, motion was made and accepted "that the Eastern College Librarians recommend to the attention of the American Council of Learned Societies the project outlined and described by Mr. Heyl, with the endorsement of the Eastern College Librarians."

F. R. W. Drury's paper on "Student Orientation" appears elsewhere in this issue.

The afternoon session was presided over by Wharton Miller, librarian of the School of Library Science, Syracuse University.

The first paper was given by Lucy Fay of the Columbia University School of Library Service on "A Standard Book Collection for the Undergraduate Library," is printed in full elsewhere in this number.

The conference recommended to the College and Reference Section of the A. L. A. the compilation and publication of an annotated catalog for undergraduate college libraries.

Lavina Stewart, librarian of the Connecticut College for Women, read a paper on the need of more thoro training for college library work. Miss Stewart did not think that a one or two years' course in library science as given at present will raise the profession to a high level. After outlining a two and three year course program, she suggested the following additional courses for a four year course: 1. Required reading courses. 2. Course in the history and criticism of literature. 3. Public speaking and discussion. 4. Facility in writing and speaking. 5. Study of types of printing. 6. History of bibliographical publications. She named cataloging, classification and reference work as the three R's of librarianship. The discussion which followed indicated that however desirable such a very thoro and long preparation for library service in addition to college education, the market is not ready to pay for such training. As Miss Bogle said, there may be danger in specializing too much when extensive knowledge based on intensive ignorance of all subjects may be the result.

"The Purchase of Current Fiction for College Libraries," discussed by Willard P. Lewis, librarian of the University of New Hampshire, and by Howard S. Leach, librarian of Lehigh University, showed that in a large measure the problem was about the same as for non-fiction. The colleges are waking up to the need of providing the very best type of cultural and recreational reading for the student body. The browsing rooms in the new college libraries are receiving special attention from the older libraries. For standard current fiction beyond the number the library can afford to buy, they suggested having a postal card reserve and rental system similar to public libraries.

Mr Lydenberg reported on the plans for continuation of the *Union List of Serials*. The Library of Congress has promised to keep a file of all new and added entries sent in by libraries since the publication of 1925. The publication of a supplement may be possible if the $8,000 profit from the publication of the *Union List* would be allowed by the guarantors for the publication of the supplementary list by the Wilson Company.

It was reported that the fourteenth edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* will be ready by September 1929, and that the advance price now is $109.50 for the set, $200 less than if purchased after publication.

BOOKS FOR HOSPITAL LIBRARIES

WORKERS in hospital libraries who may use the list of books for a hospital library selected by Sarah Doris Lamb and published recently in the LIBRARY JOURNAL will wish to know that the A. L. A. Hospital Libraries Committee thru its chairman, Miss Perrie Jones, writes that "Most of the annotations showed the books had been read and reviewed with the general library and not the hospital library in mind. The inclusion of so many quotations from the *A. L. A. Catalogue*, the Wisconsin and Pittsburgh bulletins, and the like, demonstrate that point. If annotations are to be of any use to hospital librarians they must be done with such questions in mind as: will this book be helpful in a hospital, what type of patient will this appeal to, has this the proper elements, not to make it a best seller, an authoritative piece of documentation, or a credit to the shelves of the library, but solely to make it of therapeutic, *i.e.*, curative, value in the hospital. What types of books can be used with post-operatives, what titles will be successful with mental and nervous cases, which are the ones for long time medical cases, etc."

A GROUP policy covering the lives of 435 employees of The Cleveland Public Library, of Cleveland, O., has recently been issued by the Prudential Insurance Company of America. The total amount of the policy involved is $693,358.

Each worker is insured in amounts equal to his or her annual salary up to $10,000 and the policy is of the contributory type, the employees paying part of the premiums and the Cleveland Public Library assuming the remainder of the expense.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

MAINE

An outstanding event of the year's library history of Maine was the privilege of entertaining the All New England Library Conference at Portland June 26-29. One hundred and fourteen Maine librarians were in attendance and it is felt that the experience has borne fruit in better library service thruout the state, especially in the small towns.

Normal growth along lines already established rather than in the development of a new program, increased circulation, larger appropriations, more interest in wise budgeting of funds, improved methods and extension of service, are reported almost everywhere.

The combination school-public library plan is fast being recognized as especially adapted to rural communities of Maine. Bowdoinham and Charleston have recently been added to the number already profiting by this arrangement. Orono and Patten have bought and remodelled abandoned churches and for a small proportion of their actual value obtained suitable buildings. Cornish, Wayne, Weld, and East Machias have received generous gifts which will enable them soon to start new buildings. In North Berwick, Camden, Warren and Bar Mills beautiful new libraries have been dedicated. In several towns small beginnings have been made in starting new libraries. Maine has now 230 public libraries, 146 of which are tax supported wholly or in part.

More field work has been undertaken by the state organizer than usual. This is a part of the work for which there is always more demand than can be met. Some preliminary work has been done on a proposed library survey of the state.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

This state has more library books in proportion to the population than any other state in the Union. The town libraries, as well as the traveling libraries of the Commission, have gained in circulation during the past year. Many small libraries circulate more than ten books per capita and a few receive a town appropriation exceeding one dollar per capita. Two new maps made by the Commission show that the state has 143 library buildings and more than 300 traveling library stations, the greater part of which are active. Nearly all of the 143 library buildings are now included in a picture collection mounted by the Commission.

The traveling libraries have continued to enjoy the support of the club women of the state, who, during the past two years, have given about $375 in addition to many volumes. The Audubon Society has also increased the customary gift of books to the traveling libraries. Besides the regular traveling libraries, the Commission has been called upon to furnish more exhibits of books for speakers, especially school superintendents.

The million-dollar Dartmouth College library, the gift of George F. Baker of New York City, has been completed. Another million dollars, the income of which is to be used for the purchase of books, has been willed the library by the late Edwin Webster Sanborn of the class of 1873 in memory of his father, Edwin David Sanborn of the class of 1832, one time librarian and professor of belles lettres. In the town of Farmington, the cornerstone has been laid for a new building presented by George Goodwin of West Milton. It will cost about $22,000. The Colebrook library, the money for which was raised by the local woman's club, has been finished. In August the Henniker library received a bequest of $10,000 by the will of the late Leander A. Coggswell of Henniker and Manchester. The Boscawen Public Library has from the will of Martha Knowles, a former teacher of the town, an endowment of nearly $10,000, the interest of which is to be used for the purchase of books.

The gift of $500 from the Colonial Dames of New Hampshire for the Commission summer school made possible a three-week session, some free scholarships, and a faculty boasting an unusual number of eminent people from the library and literary world. Forty students were in attendance, and 22 received certificates. An invitation extended to Vermont, which had no summer school this year on account of the flood, was accepted by five librarians. Important factors in professional spirit and efficiency are the neighborhood meetings of the New Hampshire Library Association. More and better-attended meetings have been made possible by the redistricting of the state on the basis of train connections and automobile roads.

VERMONT

Vermont libraries have shown a normal progress during 1928. Buildings begun last year have been completed and dedicated and are in use. Sharon and Strafford have new brick buildings made possible by funds previously given for that purpose. In Dorset, the library had outgrown its building and has been presented with a lovely old residence completely remodeled into one of the prettiest libraries in

the state and furnished with colonial style chairs, tables, desk, lamps, etc. The large addidition to the Springfield library is in use and consists mainly of a children's room badly needed heretofore. Jeffersonville has been given a private residence as a building, and a few libraries have somewhat enlarged their quarters.

The four public libraries in Montpelier, Waterbury, Johnson, and West Hartford which lost most of their books in last year's flood have been very busy restoring their collections. The Free Public Library Department which also lost heavily now has over 20,000 volumes in its possession, most of which have been cataloged and prepared for use. All of its regular activities have been carried on as usual except the two weeks' summer school. This had to be omitted, but by special arrangement with the New Hampshire Public Library Commission, Vermont librarians were admitted to their school. Five took advantage of this training.

MASSACHUSETTS

FIVE new library buildings have been erected, ranging in price from a $1,200 one-room wooden building in the tiny village of Mashpee to the beautiful and spacious Jones Library in Amherst costing about $300,000 (see L. J., December 1), and including an $85,000 library in Grafton, a $46,000 one in Townsend and a $25,000-$30,000 building begun in Sheffield. Several libraries report new branches, several more have remodelled and renovated, adding children's quarters and staff rooms. To the public library in his native town of Hubbardston Henry R. Huntting of Springfield has presented sufficient funds to provide a children's room and steel stacks.

Some phases of library extension, not, perhaps, new, but worth noting, are the opening of a "Drama Nook" in the reference department of the Worcester Public Library. The Worcester Center, Drama League of America, sponsors this movement. The Chelsea Library has started a book review club to which anyone in the city is welcome. Little Tyringham, in the Berkshire Hills, has organized a second A.L.A. "Reading With a Purpose" Club, taking for its subject "American Foreign Policy." In the village of Hyannis, on Cape Cod, six volunteers made it possible to have the library open last summer every morning from ten to twelve as well as afternoons and evenings. The town library at Worthington has put deposit stations in three outlying villages of this township. The library of the city of Adams opened a book shop in the hall, where from Children's Book Week till Christmas the best of the new books for children and adults could be bought at regular book shop prices.

Thru the co-operation of the Massachusetts Divisions of Public Libraries and University Extension, 156 librarians and library assistants, representing 74 libraries in the eastern part of the state, have been enabled to take courses in library work. Two courses of 12 lectures each, one on work with children and one on cataloging, have been given in Boston; the third, on reference books, give in the Worcester Public Library, was a repetition, by request of members of the Bay Path Library Club, of the course given in 1927 in Boston. All these courses have been given by library-school-trained librarians lent from their respective libraries: Mary R. Lucas from Providence, R. I.; Mrs. Frances R. Coe from the State Library; Barbara H. Smith from Gardner. Only those engaged in actual library work are eligible to these courses; the Division of University Extension grants a certificate to those passing the examination successfully.

RHODE ISLAND

AN INCREASE in circulation has been reported in nearly all of the sixty-eight public libraries receiving state aid. With great success twenty-eight rural libraries in Providence County put on an exhibit at their county fair in October. This exhibit attracted much attention and it is felt that the publicity given will be of benefit to the libraries. In another community, six village libraries exhibited at their county fair.

Adult education is being stressed in all urban and many rural libraries. Classes in Americanization for citizenship training are held in many libraries.

The Providence Public Library celebrated its fiftieth anniversary during the present year. A new wing has been added to the Westerly Public Library, one of the largest libraries in the State.

The Crompton Free Library building has been improved and redecorated.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK STATE has a pubic library for every 17,000 people. Income increased eighteen per cent, circulation eleven per cent, and expenditure for books twenty-eight per cent. Salaries, however, increased only three per cent. New libraries were chartered at Sandy Creek, Bridgewater, Long Beach, Purchase, Scarsdale and Youngstown. 1928 was outstanding in the erection of an unusual number of library buildings. Among them were Mamaroneck, Cortland, Sandy Creek, Peru, Tarrytown, Avon, Queensboro, Long Beach and Amityville.

National standards for college and university libraries were formulated to supplement the

Telford report on proposed standards for public libraries. This has already resulted in a considerable improvement in the book resources and service of the college libraries of the State. Book-stock of reference libraries increased eight per cent, while income increased over seventy per cent.

One county library was established in Tompkins County, by agreement with Cornell Library Association at Ithaca. Fourteen per cent of the population are still without adequate library service. Excluding, however, the counties of New York which are entirely urban, and Chemung, Monroe and Tompkins counties, with county service, forty-seven per cent of the people of the State are without access to libraries. In the rural counties more than half the population is without library service. County library movements are under way in Madison, Albany, Wyoming, Chenango, Ontario, Cayuga, Onondaga, Oswego, Genesee and Schoharie.

Librarians and staffs of large city libraries assumed charge of district meetings held in their districts. In the remaining sections of the State the Library Extension Division with the aid of the hostess librarian, conducted the meetings. Book knowledge, literary appreciation and library service were the large subjects brought practically and forcibly to the attention of library trustees and public and school librarians.

Six week-long institutes, held during May and June, testified to the need of informal training and to the popularity of these "little library schools." Certificates were issued upon completion of the work. Instruction was given in cataloging and classification.

The New York Library Association Committee on Classification of Libraries and Personnel have recently put to practical use the long series of reports of the libraries of the State, an important statistical record of library development. The Library Extension Division furnished complete tables of statistics of New York public libraries, classified by population of communities served and tables of variations of medians of library conditions by population classes. From these tables, the Committee made recommendation for classification of libraries on the basis of service norms or standards, and for the revision of the state system of certification of librarians.

NORTH CAROLINA

At its regular meeting in Charlotte November, 1927, the North Carolina Library Association declared a library campaign in the state. A citizens' committee was appointed with Colonel Frank P. Hobgood, Jr., of Greensboro as State Chairman. The state was divided into districts with district chairman, a handbook prepared, and on November 13, 1928, in Charlotte was held the first meeting of the Citizens Library Movement. Representatives totaling 120 from the five counties comprising the district, were present and county units were organized. Similar meetings will be held for the other districts at opportune times.

Davidson County is the one county in the state to adopt the county unit for library service. This county appropriated five thousand dollars for library purposes and at the same time reduced its tax rate three cents. The towns of Lexington and Thomasville in this county made special appropriations. A motor book truck was contributed by a local resident.

The 30 tax-supported libraries report a circulation of 1,968,979. For 1927 it was 1,535,532, a gain of 433,447. Charlotte reported the largest circulation, 411,646 books loaned during the year, a gain of fifty per cent over the previous year. Expression of appreciation for good service rendered took the form of a gift of $1,200 by the Board of Education of Mecklenburg County to the Charlotte Public Library.

Black Mountain ($1.70) and Weldon ($1.09), whose libraries are supported by a special tax levy, are the only libraries in the State which attain the one dollar per capita expenditure standard.

The Woman's Clubs of Old Fort and Clayton have established libraries in these two towns. The library at Old Fort is in operation and the Board of County Commissioners of McDowell County has appropriated $300 toward its maintenance. The Woman's Club of Clayton has obtained quarters for its library in the new municipal building. At Sylva a library association has been formed and a library opened.

The negro public libraries show a gain. One new library was added, the branch opened in Weldon. The proportionate part of the library tax was paid by the negroes. The Greensboro Negro Carnegie Library reports two bequests totalling $1,500. The Charlotte Negro Library has been remodeled.

University and college libraries added 62,621 volumes, a total of 601,952 volumes.

For 1926-27 fourteen high schools reported full time librarians, for 1927-28 there are seventeen. Hospital work is reported in Charlotte, Durham, Gastonia, Greensboro, Raleigh and Winston-Salem.

At the Library Commission the traveling library department showed a marked gain. Organization work was done in 57 school and six public libraries. An unusually successful exhibit of books, magazines, pamphlets, pictures and lists was prepared by the Commission for

the Parental Institute held in Raleigh early in 1928.

The University of North Carolina and the North Carolina College for Women offered courses in library science at their summer schools.

The North Carolina College for Women, Greensboro, has organized a department of library science for the training of high school libraries. The courses lead to an A. B. degree and are open to juniors and seniors only, beginning October 1928. Ruth Sankee, Illinois 1921, and Mrs. Catherine J. Perice, Columbia 1927, are the instructors.

FLORIDA

ALTHO the law providing for a State Library Board and State Library for Florida was passed during the regular session of the 1925 Legislature, no appointments of library board members were made until February 1927. Only two of the three members provided for by the Library Law were appointed at the time. These were Olin W. Kennedy of Miami, and E. D. Lambright of Tampa. The Board helds its first meeting March 26, 1927, at which time W. T. Cash of Perry, Florida, was chosen secretary of the Board.

But even this beginning did not get the State Library very far at the time. The state had no library building and there was no other place to be obtained at the time. It was not until November of this year that a new state office building was completed. Two weeks later the Board of State Institutions allotted the State Library rooms in the Capitol formerly occupied by another department, which now moved to the new building.

Some books, however, had already been purchased and packed away, and these were now removed to the State Library. By March 1, 1928, steel shelving was installed; the books on hand were placed on the shelves and cataloging began.

For years the Secretary of State had had the custody of all publications received from the U. S. Government, other states, historical societies and other organizations. During the many years the state government had existed no place for the taking care of those publications had been provided, so that they had been piled in the capitol basement to accumulate dust and rubbish. Many—perhaps more than half that were ever received—had been destroyed or lost; but the 2,500 or more that remained were turned over to the State Library by the Secretary of State.

During the present year special attention has been given to the securing of Floridiana. Since the State Library has been allowed quarters it has received donations of some 1,500 books. These have come from the Florida Federation of Women's Clubs, the W. J. Bryan library and from various individuals.

November 17, 1928, the State Library Board met and adopted resolutions providing how the State Library is to be used. Loans of books are to be made to individuals doing research work of interest or benefit to Florida; to libraries within the state, to libraries outside the state, and to communities having no libraries. Only communities without libraries can get books in quantities. These are allowed to keep them a maximum of ninety days. Individuals and other libraries are allowed to keep books thirty days.

The State Library Board will also maintain a legislative reference bureau; give such assistance to libraries in Florida as it is able to give —at present there is no appropriation for that purpose; publish bulletins; give advice to those starting libraries, when such advice is sought, concerning problems of classification, administration, desirable books, etc., and furnish county superintendents and other school officials with lists of books desirable for school libraries; it will do what it can to secure a county library law for Florida.

Since the first members of the Library Board were appointed in February, 1927, several changes have been made in the personnel of the Board. The present members are: Olin W. Kennedy, chairman, Miami, Fla., Albert M. Hall, Apopka, Fla. Mrs. Ida Floyd White, Jacksonville, Fla.

The appropriation from the 1927 legislature allows $1,750 for purchase of books and other publications annually, $3,000 for the Secretary's salary, and $4,000 for other expenses.

The library has approximately 6,000 volumes, including state and governmental publications.

GEORGIA

A YEAR of steady progress in library development was marked thruout the state, especially among high school and college libraries, tho public libraries, too, have had their part in it. In some of the very small communities where it would be impossible to consider maintaining two libraries, the school and community are combining in library service for both children and adults with pleasing results so far. Waynesboro and Monticello are both trying out this plan, the town council having made an appropriation of $1,000 to the library at Waynesboro for community service. At Millen, the Woman's Club opened a library, organized under the direction of the Georgia Library Commission, which is housed in the school building and serves the school and community alike.

The library at Augusta has moved into new

quarters in the Richmond Academy building. Citizens raised the funds for renovating and furnishing this historic old building. This move serves the double purpose of thus preserving this landmark and providing a separate building for the library, the Young Men's Library Association, which heretofore has been housed in a down town office building.

Wesleyan College Library at Macon moved into its new building during the summer and the formal opening was held in September. This handsome $100,000 building is the gift of Judge John S. Candler of Atlanta, a memorial to his mother and father. The style is Georgian Colonial, built of red brick to harmonize with the other buildings on the campus. The book capacity is 75,000 volumes and the main reading room seats about 200. Emory University Junior College library opened in Valdosta in September in an attractive room in the administration building of this new institution, with an initial book collection of 2500 volumes.

The work of the Library Commission is increasing at such a rapid rate that it was necessary to add another person to the office staff in September, to handle the traveling library book service, alone. By November 15th every one of the 7,000 volumes in the elementary and high school book collections were out.

One new activity of the Library Commission has been sending a monthly news letter to the public librarians. Every one carried enclosures of various sorts, book lists, bibliographies on subjects of state wide interest, such as the high school debate subject, "ready writers" essay contest, U. D. C. essay contest, etc., publicity articles for local publication, etc.

The Library Commission has stressed publicity and work with children thru the year and as a result more libraries this summer conducted Vacation Reading Clubs than ever before. Book Week was also more generally and more elaborately observed. The second Library Institute of the Atlanta Library School and Emory University held during August at Emory University under the auspices of the American Library Association and financed by the Carnegie Corporation brought together 23 librarians outside of Atlanta for two weeks' professional conference. The first week was given over to the study of school library problems, while publicity was the theme of the second.

MISSISSIPPI

THE Mississippi Library Commission has opened an office in Room 501 of the Merchants Bank Building. Librarians, and any who are interested in the library work of the state, are urged to call there when in Jackson, or to write to the Secretary, Elizabeth Robinson, at any time.

The Commission hopes to serve as a clearing house, to gather items of interest from the libraries of the state for the benefit and suggestion they may be to other libraries in the state, and for the information of those outside. There is an alert interest in all library circles concerning the development in the South and in Mississippi.

While there are no state funds available for starting libraries, the commission desires to cooperate with all existing libraries, and with those communities which are interested in securing library facilities. In general, this development will probably be thru the establishment of county libraries as in Coahoma County. Already money is being appropriated for library purposes in fourteen counties in Mississippi.

The activities of the Commission will be directed largely to field work, at least for the first two years. It will not be possible to have traveling libraries at present, or a large general collection of books to loan out into the state. It is planned, however, to assemble at once an adequate collection of books and pamphlets on all phases of library work, so that the Commission may serve in an advisory capacity the school and public libraries of the state.

LOUISIANA

TWO EVENTS of outstanding interest were the establishment of a parish library for Concordia Parish at Ferriday and the dedication of a new building for the Richland Parish library at Rayville. Ten parishes are now actively interested in establishing new libraries as a result of the state publicity program.

The information service of the Louisiana Library Commission to individuals and especially to clubs rapidly increased during the year.

The appropriation for the Commission was increased by the state legislature from $5,000 to $12,000 for the biennium.

The Southwestern Library Association, with an attendance of over one hundred, met in Baton Rouge, October 31st to November 3rd, and is especially worthy of note since it is the first time the Southwestern has met in Louisiana, and was the first library meeting to be held in Baton Rouge. This meeting attended by ten officers and committee members of the American Library Association gave a great impetus to the library progress of the state.

KENTUCKY

SIGNIFICANT developments include activity on the part of the teachers and school authorities for the development and improvement of school library service. Until recently such activity was largely confined to the State Library Commission. Interest was stimulated

by the adoption of standards for the high school library by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. It was necessary to re-adjust the schedule of the Library Commission so that more time may be given to the schools. Three thousand dollars added to the annual appropriation of the Commission by the Legislature of 1928 made possible the employment of an additional field worker. The problem to be met is the training of school librarians to fulfill the requirements of the Southern Association. Several of the state educational institutions are contemplating the establishment of accredited courses in library science in order to meet the situation.

A tendency to convert libraries conducted and financed for years by women's clubs into tax supported institutions is notable. Recently the libraries at Georgetown and Princeton have gone thru this process, Georgetown receiving the maximum tax levy. In each of these towns a $25,000 building is under construction.

The Covington Public Library has been converted into a county library.

ILLINOIS

THE Chicago Public Library has continued, under Carl B. Roden's administration, to circulate many more books than in any previous year of its history. Four new branch buildings, one completed and three under construction, representing an aggregate investment of nearly $150,000, are evidence of the city's demand for expansion.

Increased importance in smaller communities is demonstrated by the establishment of new libraries in Amboy, Antioch, Bellwood, Deerfield, Gridley and Prophetstown by general election or city ordinance.

Buildings realized from gift funds are the Henry Seymour library at Knox College, Galesburg, and the C. B. Cole Memorial Library at Chester, both completed and dedicated in the present year. At Amboy, Cambridge, Granite City, Highland, Jacksonville (Illinois College) and Prophetstown construction is progressing on buildings which are the gifts of friends to the library and will represent approximately $500,000. Preparation for building expansion with funds from taxation has been made by Quincy, Fairfield, Galva and River Forest. Bequests not yet converted to library use have been made to Batavia, DeKalb and Neponset.

Extension of service has been accomplished by the opening of two branches in Aurora and Berwyn and one each in Belleville, Freeport, Maywood, Oak Park and Rock Island. Carthage, Collinsville, Farmington, LaFayette and Park Ridge, small libraries, have increased the number of hours open to the public. The women's clubs have initiated association organizations at Mackinaw and Washington. Numerous endowments and gifts have added to the book funds of the libraries.

The field visitor of the Extension division has gone into a number of communities to organize libraries, some public library and some high school collections.

No new legislation has been possible, as the general assembly has not convened in the present year. Explanation of the new tax rate of nine mills on full property value has been made at the district meetings. At both the state and district meetings the meaning of the existing library law has been made more clear and suggestions for library legislation in the next session have been offered.

INDIANA

COMING of the American Library Association to West Baden was the high point in the year for Indiana libraries. Monroe County has decided to join in supporting a county library service, making fourteen county libraries. Allen County erected its fourth county library branch building at Monroeville. The Seymour Public Library has built a $20,000 addition containing an art room and a children's room. Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Teetor of Hagerstown have given a $20,000 library building to that town, and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Rauh have donated their residence property, valued at $150,000, to the Indianapolis Public Library for a memorial library building. The Howe Military School at Howe received $100,000 for a building from Mrs. Jennie B. Gunther. A new branch in South Bend was opened in rented quarters and called the Virginia M. Tutt Branch in honor of the recently deceased librarian. The Walther League gave $15,000 for the support and growth of the Valparaiso University library. Prof. Frank Fetter of Princeton University gave $2,000 to the Peru Public Library for the purchase of books in memory of his mother. The Rotary clubs of the state at the request of the Anderson club collected 4,500 books for the library in the Pendleton Reformatory. Bequests were made to the Greenfield Public Library of $2,850 by Miss Anna Chittenden and to the Fairmount Public Library, $2,300 by Mrs. Rebecca Hardwich. New libraries were established at Farmersburg and Middletown. A school library section in the State Teachers Association was established. Eleven district meetings were unusually well attended and helpful. Sentiment and support for a new State Library building seem quite widespread.

MICHIGAN

MICHIGAN has been especially fortunate in an unusual number of library gifts. The largest is the gift of $350,000 to Kalamazoo College

for a library building. The library, which is to be known as the Minnie Mandelle Library, is a gift from the estate of Mary Senter Mandelle of Stonington, Connecticut. Berrien Springs is also to be the recipient of a memorial library building. Mr. Claude R. Sparks has given $12,000 for a library building in memory of his sister, Nina Sparks, who was the president of the library board, and left in her will a fund of $5000 for the purchase of books for the Berrien Springs Library. Another book fund of $500 has been given to the Lapeer Public Library by Miss Flora B. Roberts of the Kalamazoo Public Library and her sister, Mrs. Cecil Roberts Butler, in memory of their father and mother.

The township of Jasper in Midland county has received a gift of 1200 books from Mrs. Helen L. Kneeland for a library. The library will be called the "Frank G. Kneeland Library," and Mrs. Kneeland will continue to add books as they are needed. In Rockford, C. A. Krause has given $1,000 as the nucleus of a public library fund and local organizations are being interested in the project. In Midland, the Woman's Club has given the local library $100 for books.

In Detroit a $20,000 trust fund has been established for the purchase of medical books by Mrs. Clarence A. Lightner and Mrs. Theodore A. McGraw, Jr., in memory of Dr. Theodore McGraw, Sr., and his son, Dr. Theodore McGraw, Jr. The Wayne County Medical Society also has contributed $1250 for the benefit of the medical library.

The gifts to the Grand Rapids Public Library for the year 1927-1928 totaled $6,218.70. Of this amount $5000 was the gift of Mrs. George Whitworth for the creation of a trust fund in memory of Mr. Whitworth, for many years an active member of the library board.

In the building field Michigan has been quite active during 1928. In June the new Administrative and Library building of the Central State Teachers College at Mt. Pleasant was dedicated. The State Administrative Board has recently released funds for a new library building for the Michigan State Normal College at Ypsilanti, and a recent campaign has brought Battle Creek College $265,000 for a library building. Alma College has added a stack room and the Traverse City Library has a new branch library building. At Rochester the Avon Township Library has bought an old home in which to house the library, and part of the purchase fund came from a gift left to the library by Miss Eva Barwise, former president of the board. The total cost of the building was $13,000, of which sum $9,000 came thru bequests and gifts.

The outstanding feature of library development in the State during the last year was the establishment in Barry County of the fifth county library in Michigan. This library came as the result of an adult education survey made in the county by the Michigan State College and the American Association for Adult Education. It has been established as an independent library and the experiment will be watched with great interest.

The territory around Detroit, but outside of Wayne County, has shown great interest in library matters and libraries are now projected for Clawson and Ferndale. Lincoln Park, a city of 16,000 in Wayne County, has taken over its own library, and the City of Fordson is to receive free library service from Dearborn with which it has recently been consolidated. In the Upper Peninsula the town of Wakefield is working on some form of public library service, and the Bessemer township library at Ramsay has established the first township book truck in the State.

The year has been marked by the celebration of several anniversaries, the most noteworthy being the one hundredth anniversary of the Michigan State Library, the sixtieth of the Atlas Ladies Library Association, and the twenty-fifth of the Escanaba and Sault Ste. Marie libraries.

MINNESOTA

THE most important event of the year is the establishment of a Division of Library Instruction at the University of Minnesota, under the direction of Frank K. Walter, university librarian. A full year of training is offered in the senior year, and there is a registration of 50 full-time students in the first year's class, with as many more taking partial courses.

The class in library science in the University Summer School numbered 200. To date, 103 certificates have been issued for full-time work (either to school librarians or public librarians doing school work under the contract plan), and 211 endorsements for part-time work which are based on 9 quarter credits of library training. These endorsements were required of part-time librarians in four-year high schools, according to a standard of the Department of Education effective in the fall of 1928.

In connection with the meeting of the N. E. A. in Minneapolis, an exhibit of school library equipment and books for a model school library was arranged by a committee of state, school and public librarians interested in school library work. At the close of the conference, a two weeks' Institute on school library problems was held at the University under the direction of Mr. Walter.

In Faribault, a $100,000 library building as a memorial to Judge Thomas S. Buckham, for

many years president of the library board, will be erected by his wife. The new Woodland Branch, Duluth, was opened in January. The building is unusually attractive in architecture, setting and interior arrangement. The addition to the Eveleth library was completed in May. Buildings for the school and public libraries have been built in connection with the school buildings at Barnum, thru a gift of $15,000 from G. G. Barnum of Duluth, and at Cokato, thru a $25,000 gift from H. C. Bull, a former resident.

Association libraries in five towns have been added to the list of tax-supported libraries, making a total of 127.

Pennington County has established county library service thru a contract with the Thief River Falls public library, making a total of 11 county libraries.

In the traveling library, the number of active stations increased 50 per cent, and the total number of books circulated 20 per cent. A card file by counties shows towns in which there is traveling library service, of what character, how frequently contact is made and where there is greatest need of publicity.

OKLAHOMA

A NEW library law passed by the Oklahoma legislature two years ago has curtailed public library development in the state to some extent; however, three libraries were organized: Kingfisher, housed in the city hall; Norman, housed in a cottage, and Wewoka, where they are preparing to build. At Ponca City, the Citizens' Committee has recommended a new $100,000 library, which is badly needed.

Forty-six finished the course in library science at the University of Oklahoma, Norman, during the summer. Material on library organization and administration was sent to fifty-six schools during the year.

At Pawhuska the library has been moved into a residence giving them better quarters. A new library is to be built at the Southwestern State Teachers' College at Weatherford. Oklahoma City University has provided for larger and more adequate library quarters in its new Fine Arts Building. The library will move in early in the year. The new quarters of the University of Oklahoma Medical School, Oklahoma City, provided for an adequate library.

TEXAS

OUTSTANDING among events in Texas library development for 1928 was the appointment of a library organizer, a position created by the fortieth legislature in 1927, which enabled the organizer to begin work last March. There is a remarkable interest in libraries thruout the State, and with the organizer to localize this interest libraries should be established much more rapidly than in the past. Already there have been three county libraries established to begin operation in January 1929, namely: Hale, McCulloch, and Midland. This brings the number up to ten. Definite plans are under way for county library campaigns in fourteen counties. Unfortunately the appropriation for Denton County library was rescinded as a trained librarian could not be obtained for the salary offered.

The Wilbarger County library at Vernon, which was practically destroyed by fire, has been rebuilt at a cost of $15,000, and is now in operation. A bond issue by the city of San Antonio has allowed $500,000 for rebuilding and enlarging the Carnegie library, and building new branch libraries. One half of this sum is for the main building, plans for which have been drawn up. Austin, under a bond issue, has provided $150,000 for building and equipping a public library. The building will not be begun in the immediate future, however. The present Public Library is now receiving a small appropriation from the city. Dallas has set apart from a bond issue, $500,000 for library funds. Repair work has begun on the main library. The City Commissioners of Breckenridge are allowing fifty dollars a month for the support of a public library maintained by the Wednesday Study Club. The Thursday Club of Rising Star have sponsored the building of a substantial stucco library, the lot for which was donated by a group of citizens.

Among college and university libraries, there is a decided movement toward obtaining library buildings. Sam Houston State Teacher's College, Huntsville, is the only one to break ground this year. Work has begun on a $200,000 library building. Plans for enlarging the library building of the University of Texas are practically completed and work will begin soon after January 1st. The book stack room will be raised three tiers, bringing the height to ten tiers. The library will have a capacity of 1,000,000 volumes. It now contains 400,000 volumes. The other rooms will not be raised beyond three stories at present. The cost of construction will be approximately half a million dollars. The North Texas Junior Agricultural College has set aside the south side of the first floor of the administration building for a library. This has been equipped and modernized for the library of 5,000 volumes. An appropriation of $225,000 was made for a library building for the Agricultural and Mechanical College, College Station. The plans are practically complete and building will be begun soon. The library is to be named after the late

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NEBRASKA

DAKOTA CITY has been added to the list of Nebraska towns providing library maintenance. Work began in the summer on the small brick building in which the citizens of Dakota City are taking a just pride. The towns of Adams, Crofton, Hemingford, Merriman, Scotia, and Springfield have recently been given a small tax levy for library maintenance. Cambridge, Oakdale, and South Sioux City also receive a small amount annually for library use.

Mrs. Melvin C. Hards, pioneer resident of Central City, Nebr., has given $25,000 for the purpose of erecting a library, as a memorial to her husband, Ebenezar Hards. Mrs. Hards has served as a member of the library board for several years. The library is to be well located near the new federal building. The city provided the site. It should be ready for use in the spring. At Davenport the town *en masse* has taken a part in erecting a community building in which the library is housed. The building was dedicated November 23, 1928. Davenport does not have a tax-supported library, tho it will no doubt soon become such. The Women's Club has fostered the library in so enthusiastic a manner that the present building is the result. M. M. Jennings of Davenport gave the site on which the building was erected. It cost about $10,000. Bridgeport is occupying a new library home. The Womens' Club erected a building and allowed the library exclusive use of the first floor, the Club to use the basement. The building of brown and white stucco is 36 feet by 26 feet, and cost $3,400. The library board pays the club twenty dollars a month rental. It is a very satisfactory arrangement for the parties concerned. After a long period of waiting for a building, Sargent has a home of its own. The library board purchased a residence which is well located for library purposes. The house has been remodeled to make attractive and suitable quarters. The cost was about $3,500. Sargent is a township library.

OREGON

THE greatest possibilities for change have come thru the reduction in library post rates. It has immediately affected the work of the State Library, which has over one-third of the people of Oregon to care for. The county libraries are naturally pleased because they are required by law to pay postage thruout their counties.

Other than library organizations have endeavored to extend the habits of careful and thoughtful reading. The Presbyterians have stimulated libraries and librarians toward cooperation in their reading of travel and missionary books. The demand for travel books became so pressing that the State Librarian selected another large list and sent it to their New York headquarters for credits. The federated clubs of Oregon have a book program for women and children, broadcasting for each once a week from the Agricultural College. The State Librarian selected the books for the women, and the Portland librarian has undertaken the preparation of the talks to the children. The whole program this year is on women and children of other lands, in an attempt to create international-mindedness. One recent good book on each country is assigned for review to a clubwoman; the library sends her material so that she may make an interesting talk, and suggests collateral reading, so that the pressure will not all come on one book.

The retail merchants of the State have given the State Librarian an opportunity to speak at their annual meeting, to run a column in their monthly periodical and to exhibit books at their local institutions. The Portland Library, the Oregon Retail Merchants Association, and the State Library have worked together in this. The music teachers have also made unusual advances toward libraries everywhere.

From the public libraries of the state there have been many reports of gifts from service clubs, chiefly, of books for boys, but the Kiwanis Club of MacMinnville decided to maintain a biography alcove in the public library. One library (Tillamook) had a gift of $500 from the estate of a patron who had never made himself known. The women of Grants Pass have raised $5,000 to add to an appropriation of $2,500 for an addition to their local library building, which came from a Carnegie gift. The very attractive, inexpensive branch libraries of the Portland system have been interesting to the small-town people of the State, who have learned from them that a library building costing five or six thousand dollars may be entirely adequate and delightfully attractive. One small town of 1143 population, Independence, voted bonds of $6,000 at the last election, having been stirred to enthusiasm from the pictures and stories of a Portland branch library.

In Portland the most interesting new feature has been the radio installed in the lecture room, and operated chiefly by the librarian. Mrs. Bacon's read-a-book-together clubs have been popular. The Sunday afternoon concerts and the lectures are highly appreciated by the library patrons. A new sort of duplicate pay collection has a limited number of books at fifteen cents a week, offered only to those who subscribe to a series of twelve books, carefully selected by the library.

(*Concluded on p. 1040*)

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